



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 08184778 6



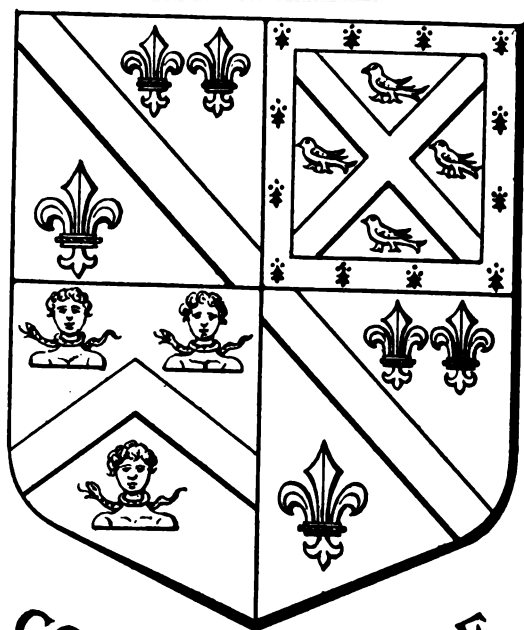
ARZ
(Hart)
Hart

THE
FAMILY HISTORY
OF
HART OF DONEGAL.

Hart

7.12

4732.



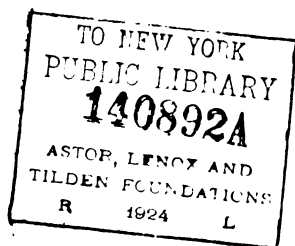
COEUR FIDELLE

THE
FAMILY HISTORY
OF
HART OF DONEGAL.

BY
HENRY TRAVERS HART.

LONDON:
MITCHELL HUGHES & CLARKE, 140 WARDOUR STREET.
1907.

P. H. N.



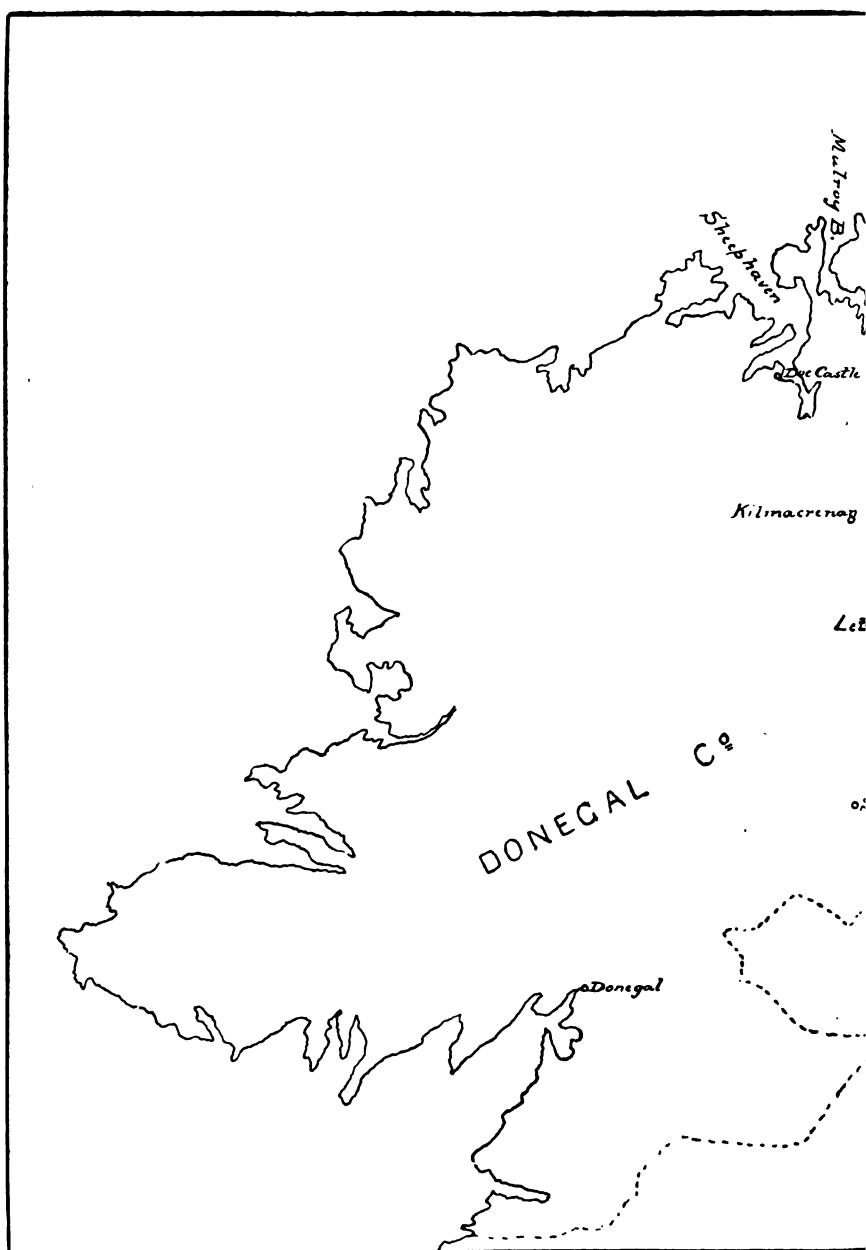
The No. of this Copy is

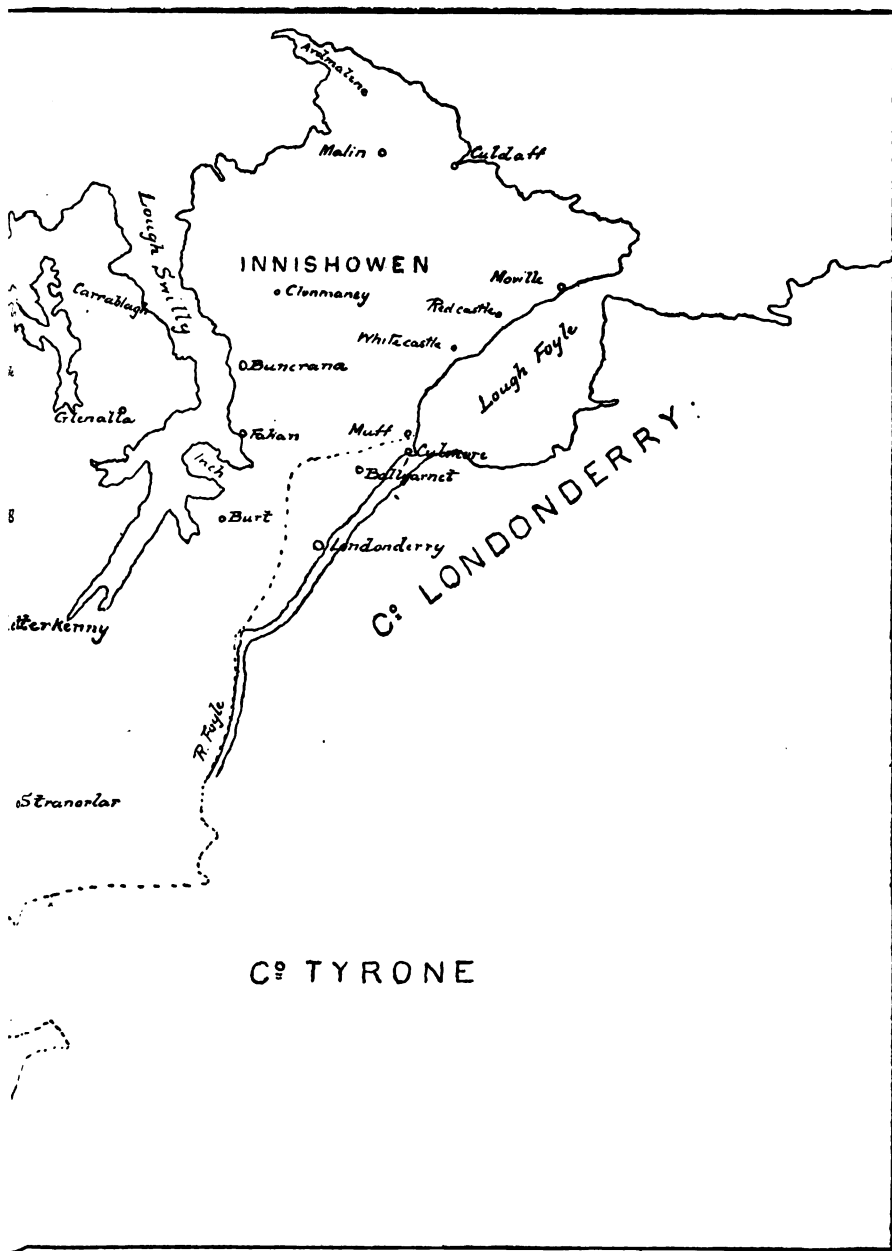
49

NEW YORK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

A faint, dotted stamp of the New York Public Library logo, consisting of the words 'NEW YORK', 'PUBLIC', and 'LIBRARY' stacked vertically.

51





PREFACE.

*"Time hath eaten out the letters, and the dust
makes a parenthesis betwixt every syllable."*

OWING to the increase and dispersion of the various branches of the family, I have thought it would be interesting to its members that some records should be gathered together. For manuscript collections there is too often little permanence; and, as many valuable records have been lost owing to the owners not realizing the importance of print, I have decided to place these researches in more permanent form. This work is the result of some fourteen years of intermittent note-taking, and is meant to be merely a groundwork which various individuals, according to their inclination, may enlarge.

There is no point in the Pedigree that cannot be authenticated; and, as far as possible, all references have been given. Where dates are unknown they have been omitted. The records of the early days of the family have proved elusive, and I hoped to have ascertained more facts (than has been the case) about the family during the period preceding its habitation in Ireland; but, unfortunately, opportunities and time have been lacking.

I am indebted to EVELYN FAIRBROTHER for her very careful researches in London and Dublin, which have proved much, and also to HENRY CHICHESTER HART, who has lent me many useful books with regard to the family.

The history of each generation is given separately, and by a reference to the Key Pedigree the relationship between any two individuals can easily be ascertained.

With regard to the arrangement of Chapters IV., V., and VI., the family of each member shewn on the Key Pedigree is given in full on the pages under each name. In the detailed record of each generation, the letters (*a*), (*b*), etc., refer to references giving authorities for dates, and the numbers (1), (2), etc., to subsequent paragraphs giving biographical information concerning the member.

Owing to the large number of Harts or Hartes associated with Ireland, it has been thought advisable to devote a chapter to various individuals whose exact relationship with the family has not been proved. These are so numerous that it has been found impossible to enter into a research embracing them all, and there are many omissions of names in Chapter IX.

It is most probable that there are several Harts in existence who belong to junior branches of the family, and of whom a record has never been kept.

No genealogy can ever be complete, nor can biographies be fully written, but I trust that these records of twelve generations will be of use and interest to my kinsmen.

The following copies have been distributed and numbered as follows:—

No. of Copy.	Guarantor.	For whom intended.
1	H. T. HART.	BRITISH MUSEUM.
2	W. E. HART.	
3	"	
4	"	
5	"	
6	"	
7	H. G. HART.	
8	"	
9	E. C. HART.	E. C. HART.
10	G. H. R. HART.	G. H. R. HART.
11	"	E. M. BONUS.
12	"	H. F. HART.
13	"	D. F. HART.
14	"	M. V. DUNLOP.

PREFACE.

vii

No. of Copy.	Guarantor.	For whom intended.
15	C. I. HART.	C. I. HART.
16	M. C. R. HART.	
17	G. V. HART.	G. V. HART.
18	"	H. C. HART.
19	H. C. HART.	
20	E. RAVEN-HART.	E. RAVEN-HART.
21	E. K. DRUMMOND.	
22	"	
23	A. F. BRETT.	A. F. BRETT.
24	J. F. HART.	
25	"	
26	H. T. HART.	H. T. HART.
27	"	E. FAIRBROTHER.
28	H. T. HART and E. FAIRBROTHER.	SIR R. C. HART.
29	E. C. HARTE.	E. C. HARTE.
30	J. BONUS.	J. BONUS.
31	H. G. HART.	
32	"	
33	C. HART.	
34	G. C. HART.	
35	"	
36	"	
37	E. FAIRBROTHER.	NATIONAL LIBRARY, DUBLIN.
38		
39		
40		

The book has blank pages inserted to enable the owner of each volume to add, according to his or her will, any notes and memoranda that may be of personal interest.

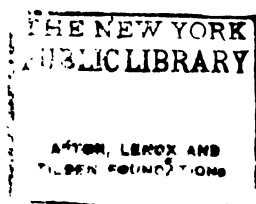
H. T. H.

PLYMOUTH,

March 1907.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES
PREFACE	v—vii
CHAPTER I.—The Early History of the Family . .	1—6
CHAPTER II.—The Arms and Crest of the Family .	7—10
CHAPTER III.—Description of the Family Estates .	11—21
CHAPTER IV.—Main Stem and Earlier Pedigree of Family by Generations, with short Biographies .	22—46
CHAPTER V.—Eldest Branch of the Family by Genera- tions, with Biographies	47—61
CHAPTER VI.—Second Branch of the Family by Genera- tions, with Biographies	62—73
CHAPTER VII.—Short Histories and Pedigrees of Families connected by Marriage with the Hart Family .	74—97
CHAPTER VIII.—Appendix, containing Wills, Docu- ments, and sundry Notes	98—146
CHAPTER IX.—Irish Harts not proved to be related to the Family	147—154
INDEX	155—158



he
at
m
et

en
he
no
ia
r
t
t
y
y
y
y
y

at
es
er
er
id

N G

P George Vaughan Hart=Ja
(p. 54). H.

T William Hart=Bessie
(p. 55). Allman.

lith
onelly.

THE FAMILY HISTORY OF HART OF DONEGAL.

CHAPTER I.

The Early History of the Family.

THE history of the family may be said to date from the fifteenth century. Although O'Hart* has suggested that the family was originally Irish, and arrived in England from Ireland when Henry II. invaded that country, A.D. 1172, yet verification of this statement is lacking.

In the fifteenth century the family seems to have been settled in the West of England; and, according to the authority of the Heralds' College, THOMAS HARTE (A), who married Alice Eustace, was born in Devonshire. He is described as "gent." in opposition to "yeoman"; the difference being that a "gentleman" was one who had land but never tilled it with his own hand, whereas a "yeoman" cultivated his own property through want of means to employ labourers. Both gentlemen and yeomen were of gentle birth, and there seemed to be only a slight distinction between them. There were many Harts in the West Country; however, up to date, the links connecting them with our family have not been found.

JOHN HARTE (C), who married Bridget Ashfield, was at one time resident at Risby, a small hamlet about three miles from Bury St. Edmunds. With the exception of the Manor and the Rectory, all the houses (as far as could be ascertained) were farms, and of a superior type. The quaint, old

* O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees," 2nd Edition, p. 190.

Church, with its circular bell-tower, dates from the commencement of the fifteenth century. The Harts did not live in the Manor (which at that time was occupied by a titled family), and it would be a fair presumption to state that if John Hart was not a clergyman he lived in one of the farms of the hamlet. Fortunately a few scraps, rapidly crumbling to dust, of the old parish registers were still in existence, and the entries with regard to some of the members of the family were still decipherable in December 1904.* Thanks to the foresight of the Rector (Rev. E. Symonds), these had been carefully preserved and the original entries copied.

SIR EUSTACE HARTE (D), the eldest son of JOHN (C), seems to have lived in London, and died there. The Church of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, was destroyed by the great fire of London, so that it has been impossible to obtain any information from this source.

Sir Eustace's half-brother, HENRY (E), came from Risby, Kent, or Berkshire, to Donegal. It is a noteworthy fact that he married a Miss Bosville of Eynsford, Kent—a place quite close to the seat of the Harts of Lullingstone Castle, a family now represented by the Hart-Dykes. A manuscript at Kilderry states that he came from Berkshire with 100 men, and he may possibly have been quartered in that county.

The Rev. George Hill states: "This well-known undertaker belonged to a Roman Catholic family in London, but he appears to have changed his creed on entering the English service in Ireland."† When written to by H. C. HART (X) in 1888, he states that he does not remember in what paper this is mentioned, but that he was certain it was recorded in some State Paper of the reign of James I. He gives the same origin to the family as O'Hart, and says that HENRY HARTE "it is supposed came from the Hartes of St. Dunstan in the West of London, who had also a country residence at Ware in Hertfordshire, where they are likely to have settled originally on going into Ireland."‡

* See Chapter VIII.

† "Plantation of Ulster," p. 325, note,

‡ Private Letter, dated 18 May 1888.

Henry Hart seems to have come over to Ireland purely as a soldier in the service of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. It was not till the plantation of Ulster, in 1611, that it may be stated that he became a settler or "undertaker." This was the name given to the first settlers, because they undertook to plant a certain number of men on estates given them and to carry out certain conditions. The whole plantation seems to have been a game of "grab," and it is no wonder that the Irish rose in revolt. Bands of men submitted their names to the King for his consideration. One band consisted of 40 men, amongst whom an individual—Richard Hart of Coutness in co. Suffolk—applied for land in Fermanagh. For many years there seemed to be bickering and strife amongst the undertakers themselves. Hill's "Plantation of Ulster" is sorry reading for the descendants of some of these original settlers.

It would be as well at this point to review the conditions under which our ancestor, who first settled in Ireland, lived. At the close of the sixteenth century Ulster was the stronghold of the Irish Celts; the power of the chieftains was unbroken, although a few settlements of Englishmen without the "pale" were in existence. The two premier chiefs were Hugh Roe O'Donnel and the Earl of Tyrone, and they were the leaders of the insurrection which disturbed the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

The year 1595 closed with an armistice between the Crown and these chiefs, but in 1597 Ulster was again in rebellion, until in 1602 Hugh Roe O'Donnel was assassinated.* In 1607 the flight of the Earls brought a certain amount of peace. The Brehon laws about this time were abolished, tanistry ceased to have force, and English customs and laws were introduced. The Irish "Kern" no longer remained such an absolute savage as described by Fynes Morrison† and Edmund Spenser.‡ It was about this time that Captain Henry Hart settled in Ireland.

Sir Cahir O'Doherty was the next individual to disturb

* Froude.

† Fynes Morrison's "History of Ireland."

‡ Edmund Spenser's "View of the state of Ireland."

the peace. The O'Dohertys were Lords of Inishowen, the most northern barony of Ireland, and in which the estate of Ardmaline, now held by our family, is situated. Sir Cahir himself lived at Elagh Castle, which is about three miles to the north of Derry, and now lies in ruins. His family was an ancient race, subject to the O'Donnells or the O'Neills by force of power, but their lineage was as old as that of either.

It seems that Sir George Paulet, the Governor of Derry, had incensed O'Doherty by striking him during an argument;* in consequence, at the instance of Niall Garve O'Donel, he took Culmore from CAPTAIN HENRY HART, and then captured Londonderry itself.

The Fort of Culmore, granted† to HENRY HART, was constructed by Sir Henry Docwra, who, with a force of 4000 men, was sent to Lough Foyle by Mountjoy to repel invasion and revolt by the Scots combining with O'Neill and O'Donnel. It stands on the left bank of the River Foyle, about four miles to the north of Derry, and was in the territory of the Earl of Tyrone. A part of the fort—a square tower—may still be seen on the shore, and is inhabited by a ferryman. Parts of the castle also can be traced in the surrounding ground, where a village now exists. In the project of the Plantation of Ulster the Commissioners represented that Culmore, with 300 acres, could not be allotted to undertakers; in fact, the fort had been in possession of the Crown from 1556, as appears from a grant made in that year to Richard Bethell. The fishings of salmon, herring, and ling were claimed by the Bishop of Derry.‡ When Captain Pynnar in his survey made his report, the castle was in the hands of Captain John Baker. The garrison was discontinued after the revolution, but the post of Governor was conferred as a reward for distinguished service, carrying with it an annuity of £200, paid by the Irish Society. In

* "Annals of the Four Masters," and "The Broken Sword of Ulster," by R. Cuninghame.

† See Chapter VIII.

‡ Hill's "Plantation of Ulster," p. 104, and "Memoirs of Templemore Parish," p. 237.

1825 the lands connected with Culmore included some 440 acres, and brought in a rental of about £600.*

Several accounts exist with regard to the capture of Culmore Fort and differ in details, but it is in those details that one must look to exonerate our ancestor from what, at first, appears an act of cowardice. The account given under his generation is the official, and therefore most accurate one. His acquittal† was the result of an interview, on 4 May 1608, with Sir Arthur Chichester.

O'Doherty was finally defeated and slain on 5 July 1608.

Till 1630 many of the Irish betook themselves to the woods and led a lawless life, issuing from their strongholds only to spoil the planters' goods or levy tribute for exemption from spoliation. At the Plantation of Ulster some three and three-quarter million acres, confiscated from the Irish chiefs, were divided up into lots in estates of 1000, 1500, and 2000 acres. Bogs and fens, woods and fields, wasted during the conflicts, were thrown in as appendages to the estates on which they bordered. A grantee of 2000 acres was required to erect a stone and lime castle, and to enclose a yard, called a "bawn," with high walls suitable for defence, and to plant on the estate, within three years, 48 able men or 20 farmers of British birth. A grantee of 1500 acres was required to build a house of stone and lime and to construct a bawn, and he who received 1000 acres to provide himself with a bawn. It was obligatory on all grantees to plant British settlers in proportion to their estates. The rent charged to English and Scottish undertakers may be stated to have been £5 6s. 8d. sterling for every 1000 acres, £8 for 1500 acres, and £10 13s. 4d. for 2000 acres.

The grant of Culmore Fort did not include the 1000 acres as mentioned by Pynnar, since in the acquittal Chichester refused to re-assign this portion of the estate to Henry Hart.†

It is probably due to the state of the times that more details with regard to the history of the family during the

* Hill's "Plantation of Ulster," p. 575.

† See Chapter VIII.

succeeding two generations is lacking. The foster-brother of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty burnt the whole of the library and papers in Derry after taking them to Culmore,* and again in 1688, during the great siege, the whole country was overrun with troops. Record has been left of the fact that one of the children was lost during this siege, and was never afterwards heard of.† From the time of HENRY (H), who married Anne Beresford, to the present date, the family has resided at Muff without intermission. Marriages in those times seem to have been contracted with members of families living round Londonderry, and most of these families were in the same position as the Harts, viz., settlers or undertakers. The Doe estates were added to the family estate with the marriage of GEORGE (K), who married Mariana Vaughan. This estate was disposed of after GENERAL G. V. HART's (N) death to Mr. Stuart of Ards, about 1864, by GEORGE HART (P), chiefly on account of litigation and to pay charges.‡

The present Donegal property, in possession of the senior branch, consists of (1) Ardmaline, near Malin Head; (2) Ballynagarde, about three miles out of Derry on the east side of the road; and (3) Muff, in which Kilderry is situated and contiguous to Culmore. A description is given of these in Chapter III. Glenalla and Carroblagh in Donegal became a Hart property later, and is held by the junior branch.

From "Landowners in Ireland," 1876, we find the following extracts under Ulster:—

G. V. Hart, Kilderry, 434a. 2r. 3p., valuation £539 10s., Londonderry (viz., Ballynagarde).

Co. Donegal.

Thos. Barnard Hart, Glenalla, 1599a. 17p., valuation £367 10s.

G. V. Hart, Kilderry, Muff, 6598a. 3r. 7p., valuation £2306 5s.

* Montgomery MSS., p. 21.

† See p. 38.

‡ See p. 15.

CHAPTER II.

The Arms and Crest of the Family.

COATS OF ARMS came rapidly into use in the thirteenth century, and were not at first strictly hereditary. The crusades, by bringing together soldiers of different nations, tended to produce a certain assimilation in their heraldries, and the diversion of the tournament did even more than actual war to promote the glories of heraldry. A grant of arms at the hand of a Sovereign had great value, and we find that among the more solid bribes which Louis XI. bestowed upon the courtiers of Edward IV. (1461—1483) occurs a grant of three fleurs-de-lys to a knight of the Croker family. As arms became hereditary and their use ceased to be confined to the battlefield, but was largely extended to seals, ornaments, etc., it was natural that some notice should be taken of the arms of females, and that the wife's coat should be combined in some way with that of her husband, especially when she was the last of and represented a family. This was first managed by giving the wife a separate shield, later by including (by quartering or otherwise) them in the husband's shield.

One method of doing this is shewn in SIR EUSTACE HART's arms, in which the Eustace arms are shewn, and his wife's (Evelyn) impaled; the saltire with martlets shewing the marriage of THOMAS HART with Aline Eustace.

When the Heralds' College came into existence it became the duty of the new incorporation to take note of all existing arms, to allow none without authority, and to collect and combine the rules of blazoning into a system. To effect this supervision commissions of visitation were issued, and various visitations took place from Henry VIII. (1528-9) to early in the reign of James II.

The object of an armorial bearing having been to distinguish one iron-sheathed warrior from another, it was necessary to provide bearings for the members of a family all entitled to take the paternal coat. This was managed by the introduction of a difference (French, *brisure*), usually some slight but well-marked alteration. It was carried out

by sometimes converting the tinctures, sometimes by changing an ordinary or smaller charge, as a bend for a fess, or a crosslet for a martlet. Where an heiress had been married, a part of her coat was often introduced, the object being to shew the connection to the head of the house with a sufficient difference.

Hart arms, similar and somewhat similar to ours, have been attributed to Harts in the British Isles, and a few examples may here be quoted:—

Hart, Yarnacombe, Devon: Gules, a bend between three fleurs-de-lys, two and one, Argent. (Burke's "Heraldry," 1842.)

Sir John Hart, Lord Mayor, d. 1590: Gules, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys, two and one, Argent. (Harl. 1487, 432.)

Hart of Exeter: Gules, a bend between three fleurs-de-lys, two and one, Argent. (Harl. 1538, fo. 10.)

Hart of Cornwall: Gules, a bend between three fleurs-de-lys, one and two, Argent. (Harl. 1079.)

Richard Hart, Arminger: Gules, a bend between three fleurs-de-lys, one and two, Or. (Hawker's "Index," p. 4.)

Hart, Chester Herald (d. 16 July 1572): Gules, a fesse between three fleurs-de-lys argent. (Burke's "Heraldry," 1844.)

Hart (Scotland): Gules, a bend between three fleurs-de-lys argent. (Burke's "Heraldry," 1844.)

Hart (Fun. ent. of Mrs. Rose Legge *alias* Hart, d. 1607): Gules, a bend between three fleurs-de-lys argent. (Burke's "Heraldry," 1884.)

According to the authority in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the ordinaries of which the bend, chevron, and fess are examples, are supposed to represent the clamps or fastening of the shield converted into ornaments by painting or gilding. The saltire, used largely amongst Scotch families, is supposed to have originated from a stirrup suspended from the saddle, by which the knight mounted.

The bend, bande, balteum is a strip extended upon the shield from the dexter chief to sinister base, and in breadth one-fifth of the field. Its diminutives are the *bendlet*—half the bend—and the *cotise* or fourth part, borne in pairs flank-

ing the bend, and the *ribbon*, which is one-eighth of the bend. The latter is used as a difference, and is sometimes cut short, when it becomes a *bâton*.

“At the head of heraldic flowers, if flower indeed it be, is the fleur-de-lys, the Flos Gladioli of Upton, said to have been brought down by an angel for the arms of France, and which was certainly used by Louis VII., and borne singly and in numbers by Philip Augustus. It may be allied to the Lily—

‘The Lily, lady of the flowery field,
Or fleur-de-luce, her lovely paramour.’

Or its original designation may have been ‘Fleur de Louis.’ It was not at first popular, either in Normandy or in England, occurring but twice in the roll of Henry III., and only twenty times in that of Edward II.; nor was it until its assumption by Edward III. that it came into general use.”*

The funeral escutcheons in Muff Church shew incorrect tinctures. On this subject the same authority quotes: “Some of the most valuable records in the College of Arms are the certificates of funerals conducted under their superintendence and authority. These gorgeous and expensive ceremonials have happily fallen into disuse, save on very rare occasions and for Royal persons and eminent public characters. All that is now usual is the suspension of a shield of arms in a large, black, lozenge-shaped frame, called a hatchment or achievement, against the wall of the house of the deceased. It is usually placed over the entrance at the level of the second floor, and remains from six to twelve months, when it is removed to the parish church. Even this custom, scarcely consistent with living in hired houses and burying in cemeteries, is falling into disuse, though still not uncommon.”

The hatchments in Muff Church shew the Hart arms as Argent, a bend between three fleurs-de-lis, two and one, Gules; whereas the arms should be: Gules, a bend between three fleurs-de-lis, two and one, Argent. Indeed, the latter is to be seen in Sir Eustace Hart’s funeral entry, the old seals at Kilderry, and in John Hart’s memorial in Muff

* “Encyclopædia Britannica,” *Times* edition.

Church; the mistake can possibly be attributed to ignorance on the part of a local painter.

The crest on every occasion is a castle, single-towered, argent, on the top of which is a heart with flames issuing proper.

The motto is: "Cœur fidelle."

The arms, which can be borne by any member of the family at present, and common to both branches,* are as follows:—

(1) **HART**: Gules, a bend between three fleurs-de-lis, two and one, Argent.

(2) **EUSTACE**: Sable, a saltire between four martlets argent; within a bordure ermine.

(3) **VAUGHAN**: Sable, a chevron betwixt three boys' heads coupé at the shoulders argent, crined or, enwrapped about the neck with as many snakes proper.

Although the coat of arms used by some members of the family in the shape of bookplates, seals, and engravings on plate is in most cases correct, yet it should be borne in mind that, strictly speaking, unless the descent of each member desirous of using them has been registered at the College of Arms, he has no real right to use them. The descent as far as the generation of **SIR EUSTACE HART (D)** and **HENRY HART (E)** has already been registered, so that it is only necessary to register the remaining generations to enable that member to continue their use.

* See Frontispiece.

CHAPTER III.

Description of the Family Estates.

KILDERRY AND MUFF.—BALLYNAGARDE.—DOE CASTLE.—
GLENALLA.—CARRABLAGH.

KILDERRY AND MUFF.

SITUATED about six miles north of Londonderry, on the road to Moville, is the small village of Muff (Irish—*Mough, a plain*), where the family seat was built by CAPTAIN HENRY HART (E). The house was erected on the site of what is now known as Muff Lodge, where a few old trees still remain surrounding it.* Later, when the lady of the house (*née* Anne Beresford) lived there, her son, disliking (it is said) the punctilious respect required by her from her children, built a small shooting-box on the shore of Lough Foyle, where he frequently stayed.

This place consisted of five small rooms, all of which are comprised in the present dining-room at Kilderry, except for the bow-window, which was added much later. There is no record to shew when Muff House fell into ruin or was pulled down, but Muff Lodge was built on its site as a wager.

Two people, of whom one was a Hart, had a bet as to which could plan and build the most commodious dwelling-house on the smallest space. The other house, which was on the opposite side of Lough Foyle, won the bet, as its measurements outside were the same as those of Muff Lodge inside. Muff Lodge, however, has since those days been added to.

During this time Kilderry had been enlarged and inhabited by the Harts, but during GENERAL HART'S (N) long term of service abroad it had fallen into a bad condition. He built the two wings, known as the offices and the kitchen, connecting them to the main building by very low corridors, making the form of the whole building semicircular. He

* For description *vide* Chapter VIII.

added the bow-window to the dining-room, the octagon room to the drawing-room, taking in the small hall outside the latter room, and he altered the front of the roof to a parapet to give more apparent height to the house. The flooring at the south-west end of the house, and the opening of two rooms to the roof, and paving the cellars, which extend under the whole original house, were a few of the interior improvements.

The cellar under the present dining-room used to be the kitchen, until the kitchen and servants' wing (on the right of the photograph) were built; communication existed by two short flights of stairs with doors (now built up) issuing into the front hall opposite the hall door.

When first built, Kilderry (the Irish name of the townland, meaning *The Church in the Oakwood*) was on the edge of Lough Foyle and surrounded by turf bog. People living fifty years ago, and at that time advanced in years, remembered turf being cut in the long field in front of the house where the bell-tree stands; the tree took its name from the labourers' bell hung in the fork. In General Hart's time Kilderry became a "show" place, beautifully kept, and surrounded by gardens. In the "Pond Garden" was a pond near the weeping-ash now standing, but its site now is merely a neglected orchard. The "South Garden" was near the "Lower Yard," connected to the "Middle Yard" by a line of large sycamore trees. The present garden, with its long walk bounded by rhododendrons, was the old orchard. Twenty women were constantly employed in weeding these gardens and avenues.

The northern and western side of the demesne is well wooded, and from Crummin bog to Muff are several plantations of trees, one of which, bordering the long avenue, contained a small heronry. Although never strictly preserved, at any rate during the last twenty years, the coppices and marshes contained woodcock, rabbits, snipe, and duck in sufficient numbers to afford a little rough shooting. The eastern side of Kilderry has been defended from the encroachments of the Lough by a strong dyke, and a large amount of land has been reclaimed. In GEORGE HART'S (P)

time the farm close to the present garden contained a fine herd of shorthorn cattle, far famed as "The Kilderry Shorthorns," but they gradually deteriorated, and the last were sold at the death of George Hart. During his time the whole of the fields were rigidly cultivated by a staff of labourers under Daniel McMullan, now, alas! dead, and by this means Kilderry House was rendered more tenantable on account of the better drainage of the soil than it would otherwise have been.

In old times a part of the tenant's rent was paid in wolves' heads, a certain price being fixed per head. In EDWARD HART'S (L) rent-book in Kilderry, poultry, sheep, and spangles of wool were allowed in lieu of rent. Kilderry was very nearly self-contained as regards work-shops, and in consequence more or less independent of extraneous assistance for its up-keep and repairs. Saw-pits, carpenter shops, and blacksmith's forge were constantly in requisition.

The village of Muff contains a few cottages along the high road to Moville, with post-office and an Irish constabulary house. Towards Iskaheen, where the Parish Church (now marked by a ruined gable) used to stand, is the present Church, village-school, and rectory.

Iskaheen being so far distant from Muff, GEORGE HART (K) built the present edifice as a private chapel belonging to the Hart family, and it was handed over to the Church Commissioners in 18—. It is said that Major Hart used to drive the people into Church with his gold-headed cane, determined to fill his Church. Several improvements were made to the Church in 1893. Before that date it was a simple edifice with plain glass windows, square-boxed pews, and there was a gallery at the end. As it now is, a chancel has been indicated by lowering and arching the roof, the quaint horse-boxes have been removed, giving way to seats for the choir and modern pews for the congregation. When the heating-apparatus was installed down the centre passage, COLONEL HART'S (H) lead coffin was exposed, lying under the stone slab marking it. To the west of the stove was a very large skull with no other bones attached or near it, and no mark on the pavement to indicate whose remains they were.

These remains were not removed, and still lie in the same places. Amongst other improvements that were made under the direction of the Rev. T. B. Morrin was a stable to the east of the graveyard, to enable worshippers from a distance to place their horses under cover in inclement weather.

In the north-east corner of the graveyard is situated the family vault, railed in, and of late years filled in to form a burying-ground rather than a vault. In 1896 Mrs. McCay, who had been sextoness for many years, pointed out the positions of the various graves, but one of the spaces, No. 10, is unknown. No tablet or tombstone records the burial of any of these individuals. The doorway of the vault was bricked up when it was converted into a grave.

2	1	7	
10	5	8	
3	4	9	
			6 — Bricked-up doorway.

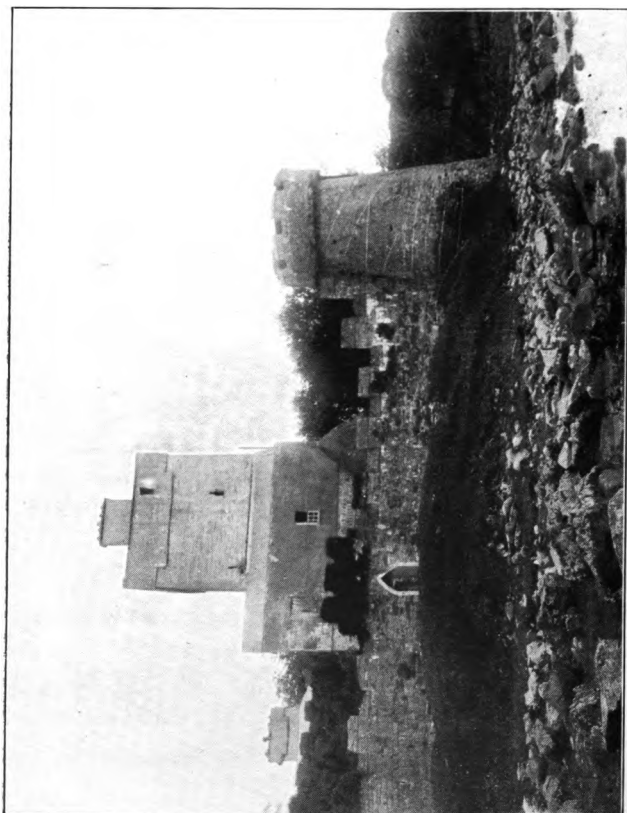
1. General G. V. Hart, d. 1832.
2. Mrs. G. V. Hart, *née* Ellerker, d. 1827.
3. Mrs. G. V. Hart, d. 1895.
4. G. V. Hart, d. 1895.
5. Captain John Hart of Doe, b. 1798, d. 1838.
6. Balloo, d. 1848.
7. George Hart, d. 1872.
8. Eliza Hart, d. 1848.
9. Catherine Hart, d. 1872.

The east window of the Church was erected in memory of G. V. HART (P), and his wife, who died in 1895, and is a plain stained-glass window with simple emblems.

BALLYNAGARDE.

Ballynagarde (Irish, *Town of the Artificers*) is only about four miles from Londonderry, and in the parish of Culmore. It is a very strongly-built and commodious house, built on

le
le
e



DOE CASTLE.

[To face p. 15.]

the shores of the River Foyle, with a short avenue of trees connecting it to the high road to Moville. It has been in the possession of the family from the earliest times, and was owned by HENRY HART (E), according to the Reverend George Hill.* The estate played an important part in the O'Dogherty rebellion, and again in the siege of Londonderry, when it was occupied each time by the enemy. JOHN HART, the elder brother of G. V. HART (N), lived there when the latter was residing at Kilderry. John's wife, Evelina Fairley, had no children, but was very fond of cats—so much so that one room was called "The Cats' Parlour," in which she had forty cats, which dined there on joints of meat bought especially for them. On the death of John Hart the place was left to his nephew JOHN, the eldest son of General Hart, and at his death the estate was let to Mr. Campbell, a Derry merchant, on a lease of years and the lives of two of his sons. This lease fell in some years ago, and the place has since been vacant.

The townland called Ballyarnet, near Ballynagarde, also belonged to the Hart family, but had been leased. When the lease was out it was intended to buy it in again. However, Mrs. Hart (*née* Fairley) repeated the lease to the leaseholders, who took steps to prevent its re-purchase, and thus the larger portion of the property was lost to its original holders.

DOE CASTLE.

The following account of Doe Castle has been extracted from "Mere Irish," by W. HART (Q), whose brother, G. Hart, disposed of it after a long and vexatious litigation with regard to the fisheries:—

"At the upper extremity of that irregularly-shaped inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the north-west coast of Donegal, known by the name of Sheephaven, and comprising the small bays of Dunfanaghy and the Downings, an insecure anchorage for vessels of small tonnage, stands an old pile of building distinguished by the appellation of the Castle of Doe. It consists of a square tower of five stories, rising to a height of some fifty feet, with walls 8 feet in thickness,

* "Plantation of Ulster."

but of such confined interior dimensions that each storey contains only one room. The southern face of this tower adjoins a much lower but more spacious building, consisting of one large and several smaller apartments, below which are rooms now used as kitchens and other domestic offices; and in the angle formed by the junction of these two parts of the edifice stands a low round tower. The whole is surrounded by a roughly-built but strong grey wall of grey-stone, about 14 feet high, provided with an interior platform, or banquette, and with various ungainly projections and machicolations meant to hinder an enemy from availing himself of the cover of the walls.

“Such is the castle, which stands on a low rocky promontory jutting out into the waters of Sheephaven, and is further defended on the landward side by a fosse excavated across the little promontory through the slatey rock of which it is composed. The passage over this fosse to the principal gateway is a solid stone bridge, or rather causeway, commanded from the walls by a multitude of loopholes and embrasures.

“A subterraneous tunnel and winding stair lead from the fosse to a small turret within the gate, and there are two other openings on the outer walls, both looking towards the water, though in different directions. On the eastern side, the furthest from the great gate, there has lately been constructed outside of the exterior stone wall a lunette of earthwork, on which are mounted five long nine-pounder cannon, and there are some small swivel guns in some of the flanking turrets, so that the little castle presents a somewhat imposing appearance to seaward.

“The largest apartment in Doe Castle is one in its southern wing, about 35 feet long by 18 feet wide, none of those in the tower being more than 13 feet or 14 feet square. One of the latter is usually termed the dungeon; it forms the third storey of the tower, and until lately was lighted, so to say, by only one small loophole piercing the southern wall through 8 feet of masonry. The loophole has, however, been enlarged and supplied with a window; and the dungeon, though by no means a cheerful apartment, is now much more habitable than of old. The only mode of access to this mysterious chamber used to be by a doorway not more than 4 feet high, surmounted by a small pointed arch of cut stone. This opening is not on a level with the floor of the dungeon, its threshold being about 2 feet higher, so as to make one's first step on leaving the room remarkably inconvenient to legs which are ‘for necessity, not for flexure.’ It communicates

with a winding flight of stone steps in the thickness of the wall leading to the room immediately over it, so that a visitor to the dungeon would be obliged to ascend to the room forming the fourth storey, and, after crossing it diagonally, to make his way downwards by the winding stair which I have described.

"The dungeon is, however, now accessible by a more convenient entrance. The owner of the castle, during my visit to him, happened one day, while planning some repairs to the upper part of the tower, to observe high up on its northern face two loopholes, to which he could not remember any corresponding openings to the interior. On raising the flagged floor of a small closet above these unrecognized loopholes, the workmen, summoned for the exploration of the mystery, discovered a flight of stone stairs partly blocked up with loose masonry and rubbish. This was immediately cleared out and another passage to the dungeon disclosed, which had been blocked up for some unknown reason ages before. . . . There are still two unexamined loopholes on the opposite side of the tower which must have given light or air to some small room or passage blocked up in a similar manner on that side; but no search has been made for them from the interior of the building, from an apprehension that a further disturbance of the masonry there might endanger the stability of the castle wall."

The tower commands an extensive view of Ards to the north, with Downing's Bay, the mountains of Lough Salt and Barness to the east, and Muckish and Errigal to the west. It is stated that Doe Castle was originally a monastic edifice, but about the middle of the sixteenth century was fortified by Sir Mulrorey McSwine, who was outlawed, and his estates confiscated and granted by royal patent to Sir Richard Bingley. But this is wholly traditional and unreliable.

In the reign of James I. Castle Doe is mentioned* as the abode of Captain Sanford by Pynnar, who states that it consisted of "500 acres, a bawn of lime, and stone 40 feet square 16 feet high, a castle within it very strong. He with his wife and family dwell therein with four other English families on the land." In the burying-ground attached to the castle may be seen a stone slab, which records the death of this Sanford's wife in the year 1629.

* Carew MSS., 1619.

"From the Sandfords Doe Castle passed into the hands of the VAUGHANS, and it remained an inheritance of that family until it came into the possession of COLONEL HART, who had married one of three coheiresses, the nieces of Sir John Vaughan of Buncrana, at whose death the Vaughan family became extinct in the north of Ireland."

Though but of small dimensions Doe Castle is remarkable as being the only habitable building of its age or class in the county of Donegal. It could not have formed anything but a defence against a rabble of "Mere Irish," as the English undertakers called them; yet it was at least once assaulted by artillery. During some repairs two twelve-pounder cannon-shot were found embedded in the eastern face of the square tower. These were probably some of the shot fired by Sir Oliver Lambert in 1608 against Sir Cahir O'Dogherty's men, who surrendered after 100 blows of the demi-cannon after the capture of Culmore Castle.*

Beneath the compartment, which has now been converted into a kitchen, was a well, now filled in, and which was intended to supply the inhabitants of the castle during a siege. Sir Mulrorey McSwine, being besieged by Sir Richard Bingley, and believing his nephew, Hugh McSwine (who had come to warn him of the treachery of one of the garrison), to be himself the traitor, struck at him with an axe. Hugh's betrothed, Judith McSwine, rushing forward to protect him, received the blow and staggered back into the well. A belief prevailed amongst the country people that on the anniversary of Judith's death her spirit and that of her murderer glide at midnight along the battlements of the castle—the former in white, with golden wings folded on her shoulders, the latter in black robes, half veiling in his cowl a visage of fiendish and most uncomfortable aspect. Although this belief has partially died away, the maids still go about in couples after nightfall; and some declare, while tending the fire in the highest chamber of the tower, they have seen gleams of light flash from the eyes of a sculptured face, which ornaments the mantel-piece and is

* Hill's "Plantation of Ulster," p. 66.

generally known as "Mulrorey's head." This head and the mantel-piece are, however, now in ruin.

Doe and Fanad formed the barony of Kilmacrenan, part of which was in the Hart family for a short time.

GLENALLA AND CARRABLUGH.

"The road from Ramelton to Rathmullen keeps along the shores of Lough Swilly. . . . The country presents a succession of rough hills, rocks, and valleys, to which a considerable extent of natural wood gives additional interest. We pass on the left Glenalla, the beautifully-situated residence of Mr. Hart. The extensive natural woods of Hollymount (Mr. Batt) follow and stretch along the banks of the lough to the neighbourhood of Rathmullen."*

The distance from Glenalla to Rathmullen is 3 miles over an undulating road through the mountains, and Carrablugh lies about 14 miles from the same town, and on the shores of Lough Swilly.

The estate was leased to the Murrays of Broughton by Kilner Brazier in 1693, and on 15 July 1714 Kilner Brazier leased the estate to John Murray the Elder of Fannet. The indentures, a copy of which in the handwriting of THOMAS BARNARD HART, and now in the possession of HENRY CHICHESTER HART (X), state that the lease was for a term of three lives.

In 1710 Kilner Brazier leased the property to the Rev. J. Johnstone, and on 21 August 1734 Brazier's interest lapsed by bargain and sale to William Rowen.

In 1801, in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery, James Murray's daughters and Andrew Patton sold the estate to the REV. G. V. L. HART (O) for £1700. On the death of G. V. L. Hart, Thomas Barnard Hart, the eldest surviving son, inherited the estate, and left it in his will to his wife Elizabeth. On her death the estate was left to Edith Fairbrother, who had to assume the name of Hart in addition to her husband's. She handed over the estate to Henry Chichester Hart, by agreement, in 1889.

* Fraser's "Guide to Ireland," 1849.

Glenalla, or "The Glen of the Black Swan."—The house is of no particular architecture and was originally small, but has been repeatedly added to. Its whitewashed walls were covered with creepers, and in the woods were rhododendron trees. On entering the front door one advanced into a fairly wide hall, at the end of which the staircase led to the rooms above. On the right was a wing which was always kept closed. On the left was the drawing-room, with one window facing the front and a large bay-window overlooking the flower beds and lawn sloping down to a small stream, and from which the avenue which skirted the wood was in view.

Between the drawing-room and the dining-room there are folding-doors with paintings executed by Dean Hume, who, moreover, had painted several pictures of varying sizes which used to hang on the walls. Upstairs the rooms opened off a corridor, and some into each other. The garden, with its green-house, was to the right hand as one looked out of the bay-window in the drawing-room, and from it a foot-path led to the wild garden, where flowers often bloomed a second time. The climate is so mild that bamboo and Indian grass flourished.

The Church and Rectory are at the back of the house and up a short hill. The Raven Harts spent about three years at the Rectory, and after their departure, in 1892, Edmund Lombard was Rector there. In 1902 Rev. Robert W. Alexander collected funds to the extent of £300 and thoroughly restored the Church, which, owing to its damp position, had fallen into disrepair. He also improved the condition of the Rectory at the same time.

Carrowblagh or Carrablagh.—Carrowblagh may have been termed the residence of EDWARD HUME HART, in opposition to Glenalla, which was essentially Thomas Barnard Hart's abode. The house, which faces the sea, is in a hollow, and is reached by an avenue. Originally it was a small shooting lodge, and when Edward settled there in 1861 he enlarged it and planted the trees now at the back of the house. The door is in the centre of the house and protected by a porch, over which a tea-tree had grown, thus further shading it,

but the tree has since been removed. Creepers and roses climbed up the exterior walls of the house on the trellis-work. On account of the rocky nature of the ground Edward and Andrew Hart had to prepare the soil for the roots. In front of the house are terraces, to the left of which was a flight of steps, and a foot-path leading down to the shore with its sandy beach and caves. Although Carrablagh is only five miles from the mouth of the Lough, its climate is such that sub-tropical plants planted by Henry Chichester Hart thrive. On entering the hall, to the right was the room which was Edward Hart's study, to the back of which was a long, narrow room used as a store-room. On the left of the hall was the drawing-room, with two windows facing the front of the house, and one to the side looking towards the "short-cut" from the road. A single door to the left of the fire-place leads to the dining-room, which had two windows looking out to the "short-cut," and at the back a high frosted window. Over the drawing-room was Edward Hart's room. In 1868 additional rooms at the back of the house were built.

CHAPTER IV.

Main Stem and Earlier Pedigree of Family by Generations, with Short Biographies.

A TO K INCLUSIVE.

A. Thomas Hart, gent. (a) = Alice, sister and heir of Thomas Eustace of Highgate.

B. John Hart, son and heir = . . . dau. of Edwine Gough.

Frances, dau. of Christopher Peyton (1). 1st wife. = C. John Hart, son and heir. = Bridget, dau. of Edmund Ashfield (3). 2nd wife.

Lady Mary Vere, dau. of Earl of born 1567; died 18 Sept. 1563. 1st wife. = D. Sir Eustace Hart (d) (2). = Jane Benne, dau. of John Evelyn; born 1587; mar. 25 Jan. 1627; died 22 April 1671, s.p. (d). 2nd wife.

E. Henry Hart, 2nd son (a); mar. Frances Bosville. (See p. 25.)

George Hart (c), bapt. 28 Oct. 1572.

William Hart (c), bapt. 16 Sept. 1573.

Thomas Hart (c), bapt. 25 March 1576.

Robert Hart (c), bur. 11 Sept. 1587.

Eleanor (a), mar. Henry Murdocke.

Maria (a), mar. William Holman.

Bridget (c), bapt. 19 Nov. 1574.

PROOFS OF SUCCESSION AND DATES.

(a) Phillpott's Pedigree, College of Arms, and British Museum (p. 98); County Genealogies, by William Berry, British Museum (1830), 2120 g.; Sir William Betham's Notes, viii., 162 (pp. 99, 100).

(b) Funeral entry, College of Arms (pp. 120, 121); "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," Feb. 1884 (pp. 120, 121); Will (p. 101).

(c) Parish Registers at Risby, near Bury St. Edmunds (p. 122).

(d) Flitton Church monument (p. 125); Harleian Society's Parish Registers.

(1) THE PEYTONS seem to have been an important family in the early times of the history of Ireland. A Christopher Peyton was auditor of Ireland in 1592, and lived at Rathcoole, six miles from Dublin.* He seems to have married the widow of a Thomas Might. He was an undertaker in 1610, and died in 1612. This Christopher Peyton was

* Calendar State Papers, 1596, p. 119.

probably a descendant of the Peytons, whose daughter married into the Hart family. He also wrote to Sir Walter Mildmay in Dublin, who was no doubt a relation of his.*

(2) **SIR EUSTACE HART**, in the "Visitation of Kent," in the Harleian MSS., edited by R. Hovenden, is said to be a Knight of Middlesex, and Flitton, Bedfordshire. The arms he bore were: 1 and 4, Gules, a bend between three fleurs-de-lys argent; 2 and 3, Sable, a saltire, four martlets argent. Crest: On a tower argent a heart gules enflamed proper. Motto: Donner ton cœur.

In the funeral entry certificate† the Eustace arms are shewn as enclosed in a bordure ermine. The motto of the family seems to have changed, but when this occurred is not known.

The Kempes,‡ having fallen into difficulties, their land, amounting to about 7 acres, was conveyed by Humphrey Kempe and Jane his wife, and William Kempe and Florence his wife, by deed dated 6 November 1624, to **SIR EUSTACE HART, KNT.**, and **HENRY** his brother of London, being "the neere kinsfolk." This land was conveyed by deed dated 14 May 1627 by the brothers to Obadiah Reynolds and his brothers.

In a note to the above entry the author states that the kinship evidently existed through the Peytons, Thomas the brother of Christopher Peyton being the father of Jane Kempe. He also states that Bridget Ashfield was of Stow, co. Suffolk, and gives a short account of Sir Eustace's marriages and his arms.

In Captain John Smith's work,§ edited 1624 and reprinted by Arber in 1884, **SIR EUSTACE HART** and Sir Percival Hart of Lullingstone are shewn as Adventurers for Virginia in 1620.

EUSTACE, as in the case of his half-brother **HENRY (E)**, seems to have obtained a pardon for some offence (Hazlitt's

* Cal. State Papers, 1600, p. 305.

† See Chapter VIII.

‡ "Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, co. Cornwall," by Sir John Maclean.

§ "Names of the Adventurers for Virginia, Alphabetically set out by the Treasurer and Councill in 1620," pp. 549—54.

"General Index, 1893," and Hazlitt's "Collections and Notes," second series, II., 310; Cal. State Papers, James I., 11 July 1616, vol. 38).

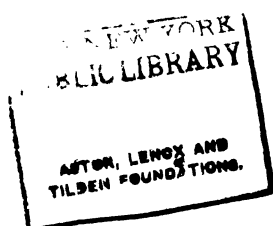
Eustace Hart was knighted at Whitehall on 23 July 1603. He is sometimes described as CHRISTOPHER EUSTACE HART,* but, as his name was entered at the Heralds' College as Eustace, he should be named accordingly.

(3) BRIDGET ASHFIELD's mother was Anne Wingfield of the Wingfields of Leatheringham, co. Suffolk. A pedigree of this family can be seen in Blore's "History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland." Sir Richard Wingfield, who was Marshall of the Army in Ireland in 1600, was of this family. He was created Viscount Powerscourt in 1618, and died in 1634.† In 1611 he was granted 2000 acres in co. Tyrone. He is one of the signatories of Captain Henry Hart's (E) pardon.‡

* *Vide* "Knights of England," vol. ii., 118, by William A. Shaw, 1908; also "Knights Banneret," etc., by W. C. Metcalfe.

† Hill's "Plantation of Ulster," p. 315.

‡ See Chapter VIII.



E. Henry Hart (*a*), (1), born between 1566—Frances, dau. of Sir Robert and 1572; mar. 5 Dec. 1603 (*g*); died 6 Sept. Bosville of Eynsford, Kent (*2*); 1637 (*a*), and bur. in Londonderry Cathedral (*b*). bur. 2 Nov. 1654 (*f*).

1. Henry Hart, dead before 1638 (*a*), s.p.
2. Eustace Hart (*3*).
3. George Hart, dead before 1638 (*a*).
4. Richard Hart, died between 1634—37 (*a*).
5. John Hart (*c*), mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Richard Sampson of Burt, co. Donegal (*4*).
6. George Hart, born ; mar. Elizabeth, dau. of George Cary of Redcastle, and died about 1659-60 (*e*). (See p. 33.)
7. Thomas Hart.
8. Merrick Hart (*d*), born ; mar. Lettis, dau. of Ven. Thomas Vesey, and died 1680. (See p. 36.)
9. Anne, mar. John Balser of Ballyowen, co. Donegal (*a*).
10. Mary, mar. Robert Rowsell of Dublin (*a*).
11. Frances, died before 1638.

PROOFS OF SUCCESSION AND DATES.

(*a*) Funeral entry, vol. vii., p. 236, Dublin Castle (p. 121); Phillpott's Pedigree, College of Arms (p. 98); Sir W. Betham's Notes, viii., 162; Will Sir Eustace Hart (pp. 98—101).

(*b*) Registers Londonderry Cathedral.

(*c*) Funeral entry, vol. vii., p. 236; Sampson Pedigree (*vide* pp. 88, 89); Sir W. Betham's Notes, viii., 162.

(*d*) Will in Dublin; Oliver's "Antigua," vol. ii., p. 67, and vol. iii., Appendix, p. 427.

(*e*) Will in Dublin (p. 104), also pp. 33—35.

(*f*) Templemore Parish Registers (*vide* p. 123).

(*g*) Eynsford Registers; Streatfield's MSS. of Kent, British Museum (p. 123).

(1) The earliest mention of HENRY HART in his official capacity seems to have been at the defeat of Carrickfergus, when Sir John Chichester was ambushed by MacDonnell, and Chichester being taken prisoner was beheaded. Lieut. Hart was present at this disaster and wounded with the others. He sent an account of the affair in 1597, which has been endorsed by the addressee, Burghley, 4 November 1597.*

The Rev. George Hill writes to say:—

"I am convinced that Capt. Hart of Carrickfergus, and afterwards of Doe Castle and Culmore, was the same as the servitor who obtained land in County Donegal at the time of the Plantation."†

* See Calender State Papers, Ireland. "Ulster Journal of Archæology," vol. v., p. 193.

† Rev. Geo. Hill to H. C. Hart, 18 May 1888.

It was probably for his bravery at this time that he was promoted, as we read of our ancestor afterwards always as Captain Hart.

Family tradition states that he was one of three brothers who came over to Ireland—that our ancestor settled in the North, one brother in the West, and one in the South. The Hartes of Clare, Limerick, and Kerry are descended from Francis Harte of Halwell, Devonshire, the youngest son of Sir Percival Harte of Lullingstone, Kent, who is the ancestor of the Hart-Dyke family.

From researches carried out it has not yet been proved that Henry Hart was related to this family, although some distant relationship seems to have existed.

Some Harts existed in the West of Ireland, chiefly, it seems, in Galway, and many went to the West Indies. The origin and pedigree of this family is somewhat obscure, although Oliver, in his "History of the Island of Antigua," has endeavoured to solve the pedigree question.

The facts of Henry Hart marrying into a Kent family, that Eustace, his half-brother, had his pedigree quoted in a Herald's Visitation of Kent, that the Lullingstone Harts had lands in Devonshire and were closely connected with that county, tend to prove that there is a certain amount of truth in the tradition. At the same time a very strong contrary argument exists in the fact that the names of the ancestors of Henry Hart, as given by Phillpott, do not agree with any similar chain in the Lullingstone branch at the same period.

In 1601 Henry Hart seems to have been serving in Munster. In the Carew MSS. we read:—

"This gentleman, Captain Hart, is now to repair to Munster. He has done good service, having been divers times of late sent over by Sir Henry Dockwra to the Privy Council. The kindness you will shew him I will not be unmindful of."

He was, a little later, granted the Governorship of Culmore, and it is said came from Berkshire with 100 men. Shortly after this, trouble arose through Sir Cahir O'Dogherty. The Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell had just been indicted,

and Henry Hart served as a juror on the occasion. Sir George Poulett was Governor of Derry, and had asked O'Dogherty to attend with regard to a sale of the latter's lands to Sir Richard Hansard. Captain Hart was attending as a witness to the sale, and Poulett, losing his temper, struck O'Dogherty in the face during the interview.* O'Dogherty rushed out of the house swearing vengeance; the result of this was an incident concerning which many writers have varied. W. J. Doherty† writes as follows:—

“A few extracts from original documents, some issued under Pawlett's own hand, taken from the State Papers, will suffice to place the character of that braggard (Pawlett) in its proper place for the future, whilst Captain Harte's refutation of the alleged massacre by O'Doherty at Culmore Fort has hitherto been left unnoticed by the blood-curdling historians. In future, writers will require to notice the official refutation from the hand of a worthy soldier (Hart), though an invader of other men's rights, that is here brought under the notice of all who desire to examine and ascertain the truth.”

Amongst many inaccurate reports‡ was an anonymous pamphlet, bearing for its title, “News from Ireland concerning the late action and rebellion of Sir Cahir O'Doughertie and F. M. R. Mack Davy (Felimy Reagh Mac David), with the cunning and deceitful surprizing of Captain Hart, his wife, and children and the inhuman murder of Sir G. Paulet Newly imprinted and enlarged, London, 1608.”§

Another inaccurate report is to be found in Cox's “History of Ireland,” p. 13, vol. ii., Edition 2, London, 1692.

It would be as well, therefore, to take the report as written by Captain Hart, and printed in the Calendar of State Papers of Ireland, 1606—1608. This report was sent by Sir Arthur Chichester to the Privy Council on 4 May

* Hill's “Plantation of Ulster,” p. 62.

† “Inisowen and Tyrconnel,” p. 476, by W. J. Doherty; published by Traynor, Dublin, 1895.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 486.

§ Library, British Museum, 4to Catalogue, No. 601, d. 34.

1608, and can be seen in the Record Office, London. In Chichester's first report,* sent on 22 April, he says:—

“The manner of it was thus: Sir Cahir the day before, had invited Captain Harte and his wife and little son to his house at Boncrenaghe to dinner, where he used them very lovingly till towards evening, when he said they must remain his prisoners. And when night was come took the gentlewoman, and, after great protestation to hang her and her husband if she would not cause the castle to be forthwith delivered into his hands, he brought her to Culmore.”

Sir Josias Bodley, in a letter, states:†—

“By-and-by in comes O'Dogherties Lady and Captain Hart's wife, and with tears importune him to redeem his life and surrender. Their suit is vain; he continues constant.”

Henry Hart's story will now be told fully in the words of his own report:‡—

“Three or four days ago O'Doherty came to Culmore and told me how unkindly his lady did take it that none of all the gentlemen of Derry did ever come to see her since her coming into the country, which I excused by reason of the foul weather; but still he persisted how hardly he could persuade her to stay in these parts for want of civil company, she being so well born and bred among the civilest kind of ladies in this kingdom;§ howsoever others carried themselves strangely towards him and his wife, yet that there ought to be a friend and neighbour-like league between us.

“He desired me to bring my wife with me to Bunerana on Monday, whereunto I gave my consent.

“After falling to the business he took occasion to speak to me in private,|| and so drew me into the upper room of the castle; when he had me, he begun to tell me that about his ould matter for which he was lately in his keeping; he was so hotly pursued, especially by Sir George Paulet, that he thought he was in great danger of his life, which to save he must take some course, and he could not think of any better, now that I was on his hands, to make deliver him the place I held, or if I would not, I must resolve to die; whereon he and two others with him fell on me and disarmed me.

* Cal. State Papers.

† Cal. State Papers, p. 494.

‡ Cal. State Papers, 1606—1608, pp. 503—505.

§ Lady Dogherty was daughter of Lord Gormanstown, one of the Barons of the Pale, and English in all her ideas.

|| This took place at Buncrana.

"I refused to comply, and he then left me with those men who should do no harm till he returned. His lady came up to me crying, and cursing him and all his people, praying God she might be d—d if she were privy to this treachery. She went down to bring up my wife, and then he came in and threatened to throw both down if they did not stay their crying. He said, 'If you don't deliver up Culmore, you and your children and all with you shall die;' and this he swore on a book. My wife fell at his feet upon her knees and, to save her children, yielded, trusting to the King's mercy, and he forthwith made us both ride away with him, and arriving hither a quarter of a mile about eleven o'clock at night, left me in a bog with six of his kern, and took my wife with him and about twenty of his company. She called the watch to come and help me, as I had a fall from my horse. And no sooner were they out of the door but they were taken, and the house immediately entered, and the rest that were lodged without were taken in their beds, and when he (O'Dogherty) had thus possessed the house, he sent for him (Harte) and told him they should have no harm; but they were put into the cellar and there locked in and kept until that Friday following, at which time O'Dogherty came from the Derry and told him that now he should see it was not blood that he sought for: for that he had brought down all those people whom he had taken in the house, with Lieutenant Baker, yielded by composition, and some others whom he had otherwise taken, and then meant to set them over the water to go to Colrane, telling him that if he listed he should go, and his wife and children with him, along with the rest, which he chose rather to do than lie in that miserable calamity. His infant son, whom he had left at Boncranoche the more to terrify his woful mother, he (O'Dogherty) had sent to them two days before, and he told him that the gunner, with the rest of the warders he had taken, had run to the Lifford whilst he (O'Dogherty) and his company were busy in their surprizing of Derry, which he hears since is true.

"This is the just sum of his account, of which he begs his Lordship's (Chichester) charitable censure. Disclaims all reasonable intents and leaves all to his Lordship's decision, professing his readiness to risk his life in regaining the place.

"3 May 1608.

HENRY HARTE."

Other accounts of this are given in Mr. Sampson's "Survey of Derry," 1802, pp. 476, 477; "Remembrancia, or Newes from Ireland," a pamphlet in the British Museum,

Sir Arthur Chichester sent this account* to the Privy Council, together with Lieut. Baker's account of the capture of Derry, stating that they had delivered these accounts themselves at Dublin under their own hands. Of the capture of Londonderry he writes :—

"All this disaster happened from not observing discipline in their nightly watchings—a matter altogether neglected by the Governor (Poulett), as was very well known to the traitors. It is reported likewise that he is odious to the soldiers, and to most of the inhabitants of the town besides, that they would have done him a mischief in the tumult if he had escaped the rebels† and come in amongst them. Hears of six or seven men slain of a side, of whom four were soldiers, besides the Governor's lieutenant and ensign."

Captain Hart seems to have been confined at Dublin, and in 1608 we find him writing to Salisbury:‡ bewails his miserable fate in having been entrapped by O'Dogherty, nevertheless protests his loyalty and begs for a speedy release. His pardon was granted, but he was not allowed to go back as Governor of Culmore, which was handed over to Lieut. Baker later, as in 1619 Pynnar states in his Survey that it was in the hands of Captain John Baker.

Rev. G. Hill states :§—

"... he (Captain Hart) appears to have been under a cloud for a time. But as the whole series of events arising out of that surprise ended in securing the Barony of Innishowen for Chichester, the latter may have felt tenderly towards Harte in his trouble, and gave him a commendatory letter|| to Salisbury, which no doubt had the effect of getting Harte's name on the list of servitors considered suitable for undertakers."

In 1609, 1 September, an inquisition proved Ballynagarde to be in the possession of Captain Henry Hart, and in 1610 Captain Hart's name was submitted as an undertaker amongst the list of servitors not in pay and willing to undertake.¶

* Cal. State Papers, p. 499.

† Sir G. Poulett was killed by O'Dogherty.

‡ Cal. State Papers.

§ "Plantation of Ulster," p. 325.

|| Cal. State Papers, 15 December 1609.

¶ Cal. State Papers, 1610, p. 368.

In 1611* Henry Hart was granted the lands of Ballynass, Dromnative, Ballichonell, Ardbeg, Ardmore, Magherowatie, Gortecorky, and the Island of Inisbofin—1000 acres, with free fishings in sea and rivers near the said lands. Rent, £8 English. Premises are created the manor of Ballynasse with 300 acres in demesne and a court baron. To hold forever, as of the castle of Dublin, in common socage, and subject to the conditions of the "Plantation of Ulster," 10 June, 9 James I. (1611).

In the same year† Henry Hart claimed the fishing on land granted to him in the precincts of Kilmacrenan.

In 1612 the Government expostulated with the London merchants for not proceeding with the plantation of the land allotted to them,‡ viz., that portion on the east of the river and Lough Foyle. One of their many excuses was that they claimed the fisheries of the pool between Derry and Castle Culmore, which were held by Captain Hart, and until all the points in question were settled they would not proceed.

In 1613 the first charter of the city of Londonderry was created, and Henry Hart was one of the first aldermen, together with John and Henry Vaughan.

In 1619 Pynnar made his survey of Ulster and reported that Captain Henry Hart hath 1000 acres called Ballenas and 256 acres of concealment, a strong fort and a house in it, all of limestone, in which is an English family.

In 1625 the Calendar of State Papers with regard to the payment of Irish supplies state that "Capt. Henry Hart, returning from Oxford, tells us that he had got a committee of Parliament to consider the demand of £3984, the balance of £12,443 ordered by the Council of War for the payment of supplies sent this year to Ireland. The Council move that the King be requested to command the Treasurer to pay the unpaid £3984 to Lord Dockwra's Agent,§ Henry Hart."

* "Plantation of Ulster," p. 325. Carew MSS.

† Cal. State Papers.

‡ "Plantation of Ulster," p. 425.

§ Captain Hart served under Dockwra a long time. As early as 1600 he is mentioned in the Cal. State Papers, p. 404, as arriving in August with a supply of horse at Lough Foyle. He also seems to have carried despatches continually to Sir Robert Cecil from Ireland, and is stated to be in his employ in 1601 (Cal. State Papers, 1601. Letter from Capt. Humphrey Covert to Sir R. Cecil at Chester).

On 26 August 1630* Captain Henry Harte laid claim to the Donnell McSwyne's estates of Ennerweymore and Dorooreile, according to an Inquisition of Ulster; the fact is mentioned due to Sir Mulmorie McSwyne claiming land which was proved to be in the possession of Henry Hart in 1621, as granted to him by letters patent from the King.

(2) The BOSVILES of Aynsford (now Eynsford), Kent, were descended from Sir John Bosvile, Knt., Lord of Erdesley, co. York, living 19 Henry III. (1234-35). His pedigree, mentioned by Berry, ends with Sir Ralph Bosvile of Bradbourne, Kent, whose uncle married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John Sibyll of Aynsford.

Miss Bosvile was the daughter of a London merchant and sister to Sir Edward Bosvile, according to a Kilderry manuscript, which also gives the following story:—

“Miss Bosvile was very little, ugly, and vain, but she used to say that ‘her father could put money-bags enough under her feet to make her as tall as anybody.’ She likewise boasted that ‘though she was not snout fair that she was penny white.’ It is also said of her that a new fashion for dressing the hair, which was called the ‘Buckingham cut,’ having arrived in Derry from London, she went to church dressed after this cut, and seeing another lady dressed in the same manner, she got so angry that coming out she took out her scissors and cut off that particular lock from the other lady, telling her, ‘There’s the Buckingham cut for you!’”

The arms of this family were, “Argent, on a fesse sable three cinquefoils of the first.”†

(3) EUSTACE HART was the eldest son of Henry Hart at his death. He was in possession of Derryreel and Arrarwyna in 1640, when he successfully resisted an ejectment. He recovered the Manor of Ballenas (the original land granted to his father‡) from Donagh McSwine by a decree of Privy Council dated 16 January 1649 (p).

(4) With reference to the SAMPSONS of Burt, *vide* pp. 88, 89.

* “Plantation of Ulster,” p. 526; also “Inquisitions Hibernia,” vol. ii., Donegal, 1621—1623, 12 Jac. I.

† Douglas’ “Baronage of Scotland,” Edinburgh, 1798, p. 307.

‡ See p. 81,

F. George Hart (a), (1), = Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of George Cary
died circa 1660. of Redcastle (4).

1. Henry Hart (b), born 1651; mar. Anne, dau. of Sir Tristram Beresford of Coleraine, 9 Aug. 1679, and died 15 Jan. 1712. (See p. 38.)
2. George Hart (c), (2), born ; mar. Marianne Benson 7 July 1686. Will signed 6 Dec. 1705.
3. Chichester Hart, bapt. 28 March 1658 (e).
4. Frances.
5. Elizabeth (3), bapt. 21 Feb. 1653 (e); mar. Robert Young, Rector of Culdaff and Cloncha, 1679 (d).
6. Mary.

PROOFS OF SUCCESSION AND DATES.

- (a) Will (see p. 104).
- (b) Manuscript at Kilderry (see p. 127); Hatchment Muff Church (p. 125); Will (p. 106).
- (c) Will (see p. 106); Londonderry Registers (see p. 123).
- (d) Parentalia of Young family (p. 127).
- (e) Templemore Parish Registers (p. 123).

(1) Very little is known about this generation unfortunately, and the actual proof of Henry Hart, who married Anne Beresford, being the son of GEORGE HART, depends on the following points:—

Sir William Betham, in his rough pedigree,* gives John, who married Elizabeth Sampson, as Henry's (H) father; but no proof seems to exist. The will of John Hart has not been found, and the registers of Templemore (or Londonderry) are silent on the subject, in that the entries from 1650 to 1679 inclusive for the most part seem to be missing. The reasons why I have stated that Henry, who married Beresford, is the son of GEORGE (F), who died *circa* 1660, are:—(1) that in his will he leaves the same estate originally granted to Henry Hart (E), who married Frances Bosville, to his wife and eldest son. The estate, as can be seen in the wills in Chapter VIII., has been handed down entailed male to the present date. Moreover (2), George Hart, whose will is given on p. 104, speaks of his "brother Henry Hart of Muff," and Henry Hart (H) was living at that time; (3) in GEORGE HART'S (F) will† he mentions that his eldest son was not twenty-one at the date of writing, thus proving

* *Vide* p. 99.

† *Vide* p. 104.

that his eldest son was born some time after 1639; and we know from the funeral entry* of Henry Hart (E) that George (F) was unmarried at the time his elder brother Eustace returned the certificate of his father's death to the College of Arms.

Henry Hart (H) was born in 1651, so that at the time of George Hart's (F) death he would be nine years old, which agrees with the will.

George Hart in his will† leaves directions that he is to be buried in the church at Redcastle. At the present time Redcastle is in the parish of Moville, in which there are two graveyards. The Rev. S. Craig, in a letter dated 8 October 1906, states that both graveyards have been used as burial-places for a very long time. The Cooley graveyard is probably the oldest, as it contains an unique bone-house (or, as some think, an oratory) and remains of a monastery, having traditions going back to St. Columba. It also contains an ancient cross, also almost unique. On 2 November 1906 he writes to state that the Parish Records contain no entries as old as 1650—60, and that George Hart's tomb could not be found in the parish graveyard. Moss and accumulations of years were removed from likely stones without result, and many tombstones have the lettering (if ever it was on them) obliterated. The Cooley graveyard up to date has not been examined, and it is doubtful if lettering on tombstones, when exposed to weather, would exist after so long a period.

(2) GEORGE HART, who describes himself as a Lieutenant, may possibly be the Lieutenant Hart mentioned on p. 39.

(3) ELIZABETH HART married Robert Young in the same year as Henry married Anne Beresford. This again points to the fact that George Hart was the father of both Henry and Elizabeth. She was the second wife of Robert Young, who married first Anne Cary.

Robert Young, the grandson of Robert Young and Anne Cary, was born in 1703, and married Hatton Hart, the daughter of Thomas Hart, in 1731.‡ Hatton Hart was born in 1712, and one of her godmothers was Mrs. Cary of White-

* *Vide* p. 121.

† p. 104.

‡ "Parentalia of Youngs of Culdaff,"

castle;* so that she was probably related to the family. Another point to be noticed is that the Harts of Kilderry acted as godparents to Hatton's brothers and sisters.

(4) ELIZABETH CARY was of the ancient family of Cary, seated for many years in counties Devon and Somerset. The family derived its name from the manor of Cary (or Karl, as it is called in the Domesday Book), lying in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Heath, near Launceston.

George Cary, Esq., was Recorder of Londonderry and M.P. in 1613. He had a grant of land of Redcastle from Sir Arthur Chichester. He married Jane, daughter of Tristram Beresford and sister of Sir Tristram Beresford, and died 22 April 1640.†

He left five sons and four daughters:—(1) Francis; (2) George, who married Alice Vaughan, and died in 1669 leaving a son Francis. (3) Edward of Dungiven; from him descends present owner of Whitecastle (1849), being the youngest and sole remaining branch of the Dungiven line. (3) Robert of Whitecastle married, and had five sons and three daughters; he died 1681. (4) Tristram, a Lieutenant in the Army, married Eliza, daughter of Major Monkton, and had issue five sons and three daughters. (5) Henry.

From this it will be seen that Tristram Beresford was the maternal grandfather of Elizabeth Hart *née* Cary; and this, coupled with the memoranda‡ left by Henry Hart (H) and General G. V. Hart (N), proves this descent more fully.

Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King-at-Arms, writing on 2 October 1906, very kindly volunteered the following statement after the facts concerning this generation had been laid before him:—

“It is quite evident to me that your descent comes through George, as his will (which Betham evidently did not see) shews. . . . The Pedigree of your family ought to be registered here now you have got all the proofs together. . . . I will accept that will of George as evidence of that descent. Without registering your pedigree there is really no proof of your right to arms.”

* *Vide* p. 124.

† Funeral entry, p. 122, and Burke's "Landed Gentry," 1843—49.

‡ *Vide* pp. 74, 127.

G. Merrick Hart (a), (b), (1), = Lettis, dau. of Ven. Thomas Vesey
 born ; died 1680. and sister of the Right Rev. John
 Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam.

1. Thomas Hart, died 19 Nov. 1708 in Sligo (?).
2. Henry Hart.
3. John Hart (c), (2).
4. Lettis.
5. Jane.
6. Anne.
7. Mary.
8. Elizabeth.

PROOFS OF SUCCESSION AND DATES.

- (a) Will (p. 105); Manuscript at Kilderry.
- (b) Sir William Betham's Notes (p. 100).
- (c) "History of the Island of Antigua," by V. L. Oliver, vol. ii., p. 67, and vol. iii., Appendix, p. 427.

(1) **MERRICK HART** was granted land by Charles II., and settled in Crobert, co. Cavan; his descendants seem to have been lost sight of, although mention is made of them by various authorities, chiefly by Sir W. Betham.* In 1661 he seems to have been a signatory of a loyal address by the Lords Justices and officers of the Dublin Headquarters to the King.†

In 1688 Lettice Hart, described as of Coulin, co. Cavan, was a widow, and a supporter of the Prince of Orange. She was absent from Ireland and probably in England at that date, when her son Thomas was attainted for his adherence to the Prince of Orange.‡

The descent of this branch of the family has not been carried down, as the identification of individuals has been a difficult task with the few records that have been discovered. In Betham's rough notes there are some discrepancies which have occurred, and will be explained later in Chapter IX.

(2) **JOHN HART** was the Governor of the Province of Maryland from 1714—1720. He had served in Spain and Portugal during the Wars of the Spanish Succession, and

* See p. 100.

† Cal. State Papers, 1661, p. 314.

‡ "The State of the Protestants in Ireland under the late King James's Government." Printed for Robert Clavell at the Peacock, at the west end of St. Paul's, 1691.

bore the title of Captain. On 9 May 1721* the King nominated him Governor of the Leeward Isles, and he arrived at his seat of Government on the 19 December following. He was at continual variance with the House of Assembly of Antigua as to his salary, and at one time removed his family to the neighbouring Island of St. Kitts. In 1725 various petitions were presented against him,† and he was replaced by the Earl of Londonderry, sailing for England on 14 June 1727.

In the original records of St. Christopher and Antigua is found the following:—

“Board of Trade Acts, St. Christopher’s, 1723—27. Antigua, H.E. John Hart, Esq., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and all over H.M. Leeward and Charribbee Islands in America. . . . His salary of £1200 not enough.”

When perusing Mr. Oliver’s book it will be seen there are many John Harts. According to Betham’s pedigree, p. 100, John Hart of Antigua seems to be the son of John Hart and grandson of Merrick, and it appears as if the lives of these two individuals were mixed up.

A large number of Harts in the West Indies were descended from a Hart, Warden of Galway, but whether they belong to Merrick’s branch seems very uncertain.

* “Notes and Queries,” Nov., 1896, p. 436, Jan. 1897, p. 31; Oliver’s “History of Antigua,” vol. ii., p. 67, and vol. iii., Appendix, p. 427.

† Record Office, London, Add. MS. 14,034, f. 145.

H. Henry Hart (1), (a), born 1651; mar. 9 Aug. 1679 (a); died 15 Jan. 1712 (a), and bur. in aisle of Muff Church.	— Anne (2), dau. of Sir Tristram Beresford of Coleraigne; born ; died
---	---

1. George Hart, born 20 Feb. 1685 (a); mar. Mariana Vaughan 4 Feb. 1706, and died 1758. (See p. 42.)
2. Tristram Hart, born 20 June 1687; died 10 June 1688.
3. Henry Hart, born 10 May 1688; lost 1689 by being carried off by the Irish enemy June or July 29, 1689, and not afterwards heard of.
4. Henry Hart (3), born 12 Sept. 1690; died 1763. (See pp. 99, 119.)
5. Beresford Hart, born 7 Oct. 1691; died 15 April 1693.
6. Michel Hart, born 10 May 1694; died about Dec. 1695.
7. Anne, born July 1680; died March 12, 1682.
8. Mary (4), born 29 June 1681; mar. 1st . . . Purefoy; 2ndly, John Hart (b), Governor of the Leeward Isles, by whom she had issue a dau. Marylander and son Thomas.
9. Letitia, born 30 May 1682; died 12 April 1686.
10. Elizabeth (5), born 4 May 1683; mar. John Harvey of Malin (c) 1706.
11. Susanna, born 20 June 1684; died 11 May 1686.
12. Ann, born 18 March 1692.
13. Jane, born 20 June 1693.

PROOFS OF SUCCESSION AND DATES.

(a) See pp. 125, 127, Manuscript at Kilderry, also hatchment in Muff Church; Will, see p. 106.

(b) Manuscript at Kilderry; Oliver's "History of the Island of Antigua," vol. iii., Appendix, p. 427; Will of John Hart, proved at London 26 Jan. 1740 by Thomas (12, Spurway): Deed, pp. 108, 133.

(c) Portrait at Malin Hall with inscription (*vide* p. 41).

(1) HENRY HART belonged to the Donegal Militia, and was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of the County 11 April 1696.

Amongst the Inquisitions held for the King at Lifford was one for Humphridius Galbraith and Henry Harte on 21 June 1681.* This is not the same inquisition as mentioned by Rev. George Hill† as taken at Lifford on the 21 June 1661, where Henry Harte is styled "of Muffe." In this inquisition it is stated that he had sold to Wybrant Olpharts, or Olphert, for the sum of £300 the several quarters of land called Inishbofin, Magheryrontragh, Ballenas, Balleconnell, Drumnelumny, Ardbegg, Ardmore, and Gortecarke, in the barony of Kilmacrenan‡—in other words, the whole of the Ballenas Estate granted to his grandfather.

* "Derriana," p. 48.

† "Plantation of Ulster," p. 524.

‡ "Inquisitions of Ulster," Donegal, 2 and 4 Car. II.

It is unknown what was the exact part played by Henry Hart during the time of the siege. Muff was in the hands of the rebels, and some of their cavalry was quartered there. Culmore and Ballynagarde were also held by them.

Ash* mentions a Lieutenant and Captain Hart. On p. 26, describing the operations of 9 July, he states:—

“We set sail and got into the Lough Swilly up as high as the Island Inch over against Rathmullan . . . people informed us of a herd of cattle at a place called Tully, about six miles from Rathmullan . . . we considered it feasible . . . one Captain Echlin, Lieutenant Pigot, and Lieutenant Hart, with sixty musketeers were set ashore.

“23rd June.†—This day returned Lieutenant Hart from Enishowen side; he got some small plunder from his wife’s own relations, and so came back leaving the horses and corn behind, the which he was sent for.

“21st, 22nd July.—About twelve at night we heard much firing from the N.W. part of the island, which at first we thought to be Lieutenant Hart, who was sent over to Paul Binsons with a party of thirty men to bring away some corn and cattle which we had intelligence of . . . but after we saw a great light from Rathmullan caused by the Irish setting fire to that place, to hinder which one of our ships that lay thereabouts fired several cannon at them.

“Thursday, 25th July.‡—Major-General Kirke, in a letter dated 22nd July 1689, stated that a detachment of 180 men had encamped about Captain Sweetman’s house to keep the eastern-most passage of the island. The troops were composed of Captain Hart’s, Captain Cuninghame’s, Captain Sweetman’s companies.”

At this time there was also a Thomas, George, and Morgan Hart defending Enniskillen,§ and who were signatories to an address to King William and Queen Mary. These individuals will be referred to in Chapter IX. Among 120 persons belonging to the city and county of Londonderry who were attainted and declared traitors for their adherence to the Protestant religion by a Bill in the Irish House of Commons in Dublin, 12 May 1689, were

* “Journal of the Siege”; reprinted from 1792 edition, Aug. 1888.

† *Ibid.*, pp. 38, 39.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 41.

§ “Derriana,” p. 144.

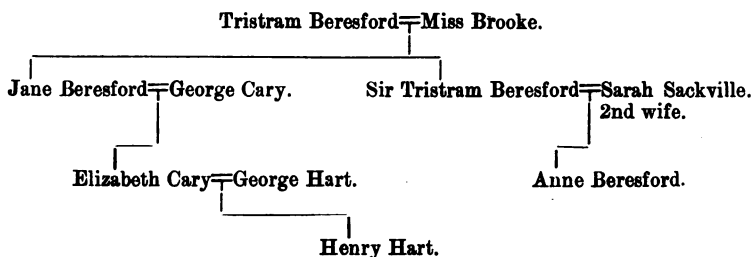
George Hart, gent., Donegal or Derry, and Captain Henry Hart.*

Lieutenant Hart, who plundered his wife's relations, could not be Henry (H), as the Beresfords were arrayed against James I.; on the other hand it is possible he might be the brother, and one of the generation of whom so little is known.

Amongst the list of Mayors and Sheriffs of Derry after the Restoration are :†—

- 1718 Henry Hart, Sheriff.
- 1728 George Hart, Sheriff.
- 1733 Henry Hart, Mayor.
- 1734 Henry Hart, Mayor.

(2) A short account of the Beresford family is given in Chapter VII. Henry Hart states in his memorandum that Anne Beresford was his cousin, and the relationship is that of first cousin once removed, as the following tabular statement shews :—



Anne Beresford had a first cousin, Elizabeth Beresford, who married George Hart of Lullingstone,‡ but Henry Hart's statement that Anne Beresford was his first cousin evidently referred to his relationship through his mother, Elizabeth Cary.

(3) Henry Hart, who was born in 1690, became Alderman of Dublin according to an old Kilderry manuscript, which tends to confirm Betham's rough pedigree on p. 99.

* Rolls Office.

† "Narrative of the Most Remarkable Events of King William III.," etc., 1823, p. 182; also see p. 140.

‡ Berry's printed "Visitation of Kent" in the British Museum.

Dr. Pocock, in the account of his tour,* also mentions this fact.

(4) MARY's second husband was John Hart, known as Governor Hart, who took up his residence at Warfield, co. Berks. His will is mentioned on p. 108.

It is uncertain whether this John Hart was her second cousin or first cousin once removed, viz., Merrick's grandson or son respectively.† He may also have been no relation although he came from Clanmoghlan. A Kilderry manuscript states that she—

“married Purefoy, who died without issue; afterwards she married Hart, Governor of the Leeward Isles, a descendant of Hart, Warden of Galway, by whom she had issue, a daughter Marylander and a son Thomas, who afterwards changed his name to Cotton (of St. Kitts).”

This Thomas Hart‡ married in 1741 Jane, daughter of Sir John Cotton, sixth and last baronet, and died 1756, aged 43. There is a tablet to him in Warfield Church, surmounted by the arms of Cotton—azure an eagle displayed argent. Marylandia,§ daughter of Thos. (?) Hart of Warfield, Berks, Governor of Maryland, temp. Queen Anne, married Robert Parry of Plas Newydd, co. Denbigh, and of Little Durham, co. Norfolk, leaving four sons and two daughters.

(5) ELIZABETH married John Harvey, Chamberlain of Derry, by whom she had issue the Harveys of Keenagh, afterwards of Malin Hall. On her picture at Malin Hall is the following inscription:—

“Elizabetha Harvey
Henrici Hart
et
Annæ Beresford } filia
Johannis Harvey, uxor
Aet. suae 25
A.D. 1706.”

* See p. 43.

† See p. 100.

‡ “Notes and Queries,” July 1897, p. 38; also see p. 133.

§ “Family Records—Ashworth P. Burke,” 1897, p. 459, Parry.

K. George Hart (1), born 20 Feb. 1685 (a); mar. 4 Feb. 1706; died 1758. — Mariana Vaughan (2), (e), of Buncrana, born 1688; died 26 June 1725.

1. Henry Hart (b), (3), born 3 Jan. 1707, died 1786, unmar., at Rochester.
2. George Hart, born 4 Aug. 1709; died young.
3. George Hart, born 20 Nov. 1710; died s.p.
4. Edward Hart, born 20 June 1712; mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. — Ramsay, and died 1791. (See p. 47.)
5. Tristram Hart, born 1 Jan. 1714; died in battle before 1758, leaving issue one son George (f).
6. Marcus Hart, born 31 Oct. 1720; died s.p.
7. Thomas Hart, born 6 Nov. 1721; died, lost at sea, s.p.
8. John Hart (4), (c), born 10 June 1725; mar. Catherine Barnard (5) at Maghera, 10 Sep. 1753, and died 9 July 1755, leaving an only son George Vaughan Ledwich, born 22 Sep. 1754, who mar. Maria Murray Hume, 1791, and died 1839. (See p. 62.)
9. Mary, born 1 Jan. 1711; mar. in Jamaica.
10. Anne, born 20 April 1716.
11. Elizabeth (6), (d), born 20 March 1717; mar. G. Harvey of Malin circa 1740; died . . .
12. Maryanne, born 26 April 1719.
13. Dorothy, born 15 Oct. 1723.

PROOFS OF SUCCESSION AND DATES.

- (a) See p. 127; Manuscript at Kilderry; see p. 128; Will in Dublin, proved 9 June 1758 (see p. 109).
 (b) Will at Kilderry. (See p. 110.)
 (c) Will in Dublin, proved 23 Dec. 1755, and certified by G. V. Hart from dates in an old diary in his possession. (See p. 109.)
 (d) Portrait in Malin Hall, p. 45.
 (e) Hatchment Muff Church (see p. 125).
 (f) Will, p. 109.

(1) GEORGE HART was a colonel of the Donegal Militia. Dr. Pocock writes of him as an Admiral, which is incorrect. The following is an extract from Dr. Pocock's "Tour in Ireland, 1752":—

"In the afternoon we went to Muff,* a neat village eight miles from Londonderry. A mile to the right of Muff is the seat of Admiral Hart, the Governor of Culmore Fort.† We had permission to drive through the grounds, which are spacious and finely wooded, to the front of the mansion. The Admiral has lately lost his Lady, who died after a few days' illness. She is reputed to have been an excellent wife, a liberal and considerate benefactress to the poor,

* "Dr. Pocock's Tour," chap. iii., p. 30.

† "It appears from the following account in the 'Annals of Londonderry' that this appointment has been in the family for several generations."

and her loss is felt and deeply deplored by an extensive neighbourhood. . . . Large drops of rain fell at intervals, and it seemed as if Nature paused to weep, 'because death was in the world,' and because the cruel spoiler had deprived the noble casket of the brightest jewel in its store."*

"We came to Burn Cranmer,† a village of one street. . . . Here Mr. Vaughan endeavoured to establish a linen manufacture, and erected buildings for that purpose, but the people breaking, his design came to an end. A little beyond the village Mr. Vaughan has a house pleasantly situated, with fine fields and plantations about it."

"I came five miles to Muff,‡ where the poor inns were all full, being the market day of Derry, and from which it is five miles distant. So I sent to Mr. Hart, half a mile from the town, a pleasant situation near the Lough of Derry, brother of Alderman Hart, who has been Lord Mayor of Dublin,§ who sent me a welcome, and his son received me, as the father was gone to repose.

"On the 16th Mr. Hart treated me with great civility, invited me to spend the day, and sent his son, Captain Hart, to shew me the neat chapel of Muff and a pleasant view from a hill. . . . He accompanied me with great civility as far as the strand which crosses to Birt. I crossed that strand, the southern side bad, entered on it, two miles from Fatham or Fawm—Dr. Ledwiches.

"Went to see the marble quarry Dunfanahy Went to Mr. Wrays, and in the way saw Doe Castle. It is a fine square turret of five stories and near 60 feet high. It is encompassed with an inner wall and turrets, and with a second almost all round."

(2) **MARIANA VAUGHAN** was the third sister of Colonel George Vaughan of Buncrana. Her picture is at Kilderry, but which of the three sisters' pictures|| represents the ancestress of the Harts is not known. Her second sister married Basil Brooke, the descendant of Sir Basil Brooke, who was an undertaker, and was granted 1000 acres called

* There is a considerable amount of inaccuracy in the above statement, as Mrs. George Hart had died 27 years before.

† "Dr. Pocock's Tour," chap. iii., p. 46.

‡ "Dr. Pocock's Tour," p. 50.

§ This seems a mistake on Pocock's part. Henry Hart was Sheriff of Dublin 1732-33. . . . Hart's name does not occur in the list of Lord Mayors till 1774-75, more than twenty years after this tour was taken.—STOKES.

|| See p. 144.

Edonecarne.* The Brookes were the custodians of Castle Donegal. Sir Basil Brooke died on 25 July 1633, and was succeeded by Henry Brooke, who was of age at Pynnar's survey in 1619, and was also married. The eldest sister married into the Sampson family, *vide* pp. 89—96.

(3) HENRY HART was a Major in the Army. He was appointed Governor of Rochester, and died in that town unmarried. A copy of his will was at Kilderry in 1896, and an extract is given on p. 110.

(4) JOHN HART was a Lieutenant in Colonel Dunbar's Regiment (48th), and when serving under General Braddock he was killed in America in 1755. His wife was the daughter of Nathaniel Barnard, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and the niece of William Barnard, Bishop of Derry. His prerogative will is given on p. 109.

(5) WILLIAM BARNARD was translated from Raphoe to the see of Derry by letters patent, dated 19 March 1746. He built a chapel on the foundations of an old church within the walls of the city of Derry at the cost of £1000, and by his will left a rent-charge on certain lands in the county of Derry of £50 a year for ever to maintain a chaplain for the daily service thereof. He died in London 10 January 1768, aged 72, and was buried 17 January 1768 in St. Peter's Abbey, Westminster. A monument was erected to him in Islip's Chapel, Westminster.†

His consecration to the see of Raphoe, by letters patent dated 26 June 1744, took place in St. Michael's Church on 19 August 1744, the ceremony being performed by His Grace the Lord Primate, assisted by the Bishop of Kildare and Down.

His eldest son, Thomas Barnard, the brother of Catherine, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became Archdeacon and then Dean of Derry in 1769; afterwards he held the Bishopric of Killaloe and Limerick, and died in 1806.‡ An Innishowen reliquary, left by St. Columbkille, was preserved in Innishowen till within the eighteenth

* "Plantation of Ulster," pp. 324, 514-523.

† "Ordnance Survey of Ireland," vol. i., Co. of Londonderry, p. 65.

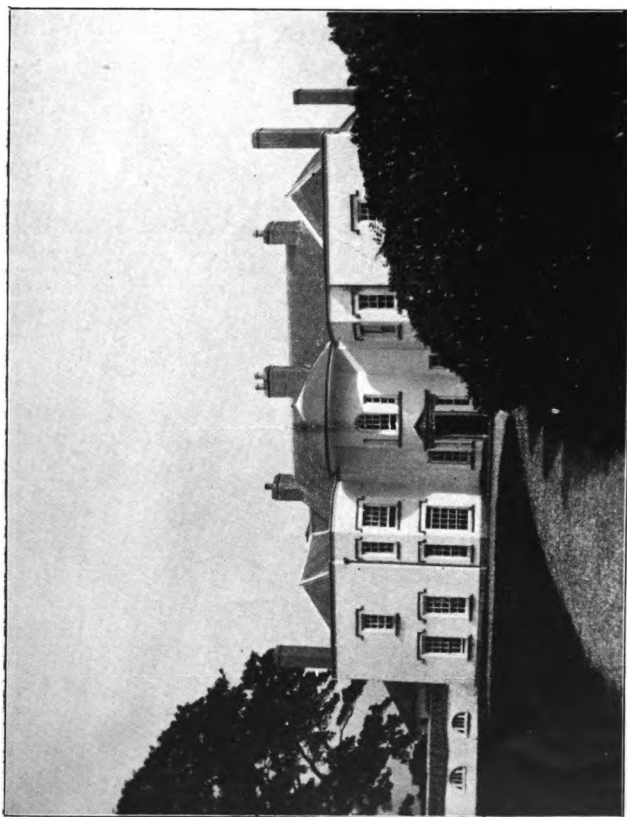
‡ *Ibid.*, p. 69.

century, when it was obtained in the neighbourhood of Fahan by Dr. Thomas Barnard.* On the sale of his effects at his death the Meeshach (or Miosach) passed through various hands till it reached the college of St. Columb's in 1843. Sir W. Betham gives a drawing and a history of it in his "Antiquarian Researches." The article which this reliquary was intended to hold was some sacred book or a copy of the Holy Gospels. St. Columbkille made these receptacles to facilitate the preservation of books when carried about suspended across the bearer's back.

(6) ELIZABETH HART's picture is to be seen at Malin Hall. The inscription reads:—

Elizabetha	
Georgii Hart	
et	} filia
Mariae Annae Vaughan	
Georgii Harvey, uxor	
1740.	

* Hill's "Plantation of Ulster," p. 174, and "Innisowen and Tyrconnell," p. 309.



KILDERRY.

[*To face p. 47.*]

CHAPTER V.

Eldest Branch of the Family by Generations, with Biographies.

L. Edward Hart (1) (a), born = Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Ramsay
20 June 1712; died 1791 (d). of Stranorlar; born; died 1780 (d).

1. Marcus Hart, born ; died s.p.
2. John Hart, died young.
3. John Hart (2), (b) (of Ballynagarde), born 1748; mar. Georgina, dau. of Robert Fairley (b), and died 12 Sep. 1816, s.p.
4. George Vaughan Hart (c), born 1752; mar. Charlotte, dau. of John Ellerker, 1792, and died 14 June 1832. (See p. 48.)
5. Henry Hart, born 1759; died 8 March 1776, s.p.
6. Maryanne (3), b. ; mar. Rev. William Chichester, 1775, and died ; bur. at Kilmore, co. Armagh. (See p. 79.)
7. Alicia, born 1751; died 15 March 1773.
8. Anne, born 1755; died 12 Feb. 1772.
9. Frances, born ; mar. George Charlton 1775, and had issue a son and daughter, both of whom died unmar. (d).

PROOFS OF SUCCESSION AND DATES.

- (a) See p. 128, Manuscript at Kilderry.
- (b) Tombstone Londonderry Cathedral Graveyard; Tablet in Muff Church, p. 126; Wills. (See p. 112.)
- (c) Muff Church Register, and Tablet Muff Church (p. 125).
- (d) Kilderry Manuscript.

(1) The REVEREND EDWARD HART was the Rector of Desertegny, co. Donegal, according to a Kilderry manuscript. He died intestate, and John Hart was his heir.

(2) Ballynagarde was let to JOHN HART for 61 years from 1814; when he died he left everything to his brother General G. V. Hart. His wife Georgina lies buried in a tomb on the south side of the Cathedral, just outside the edifice. The stone is square and railed in with high railings. John Hart was High Sheriff for Donegal in 1793.

(3) A Kilderry manuscript states that "MARYANNE married Rev. W. Chichester, rector of Clonmany, co. Donegal." Their residence was a house called Dresden. "They had issue Edward Chichester of Kilmore, and Mary, who was unmarried. Edward Chichester had a son William O'Neill, from whom Lord O'Neill is descended." This agrees with the pedigree as given on pp. 77—80,

N. George Vaughan Hart (1), (a), = Charlotte (2), (a), 3rd dau. of John born 1752, mar. 1792; died 14 June 1832 and bur. at Muff. Ellerker of Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire; born 1775 (c); died 20 May 1827 and bur. at Muff.

1. Henry Edward Hart, born 1797; died 17 May 1797.
2. John Richard James Hart (3), born 12 April 1798; died 1838.
3. Henry Hart (7), (d), born 29 Dec. 1802; died 1850, s.p.
4. George Hart, died infant.
5. George Vaughan Hart, born 7 June 1805; mar., 26 Sept. 1835, Jane Maria, dau. of George Vaughan Ledwich Hart; died at Kilderry 7 June 1895. (See p. 54.)
6. Edward Hart, born 1812; died 1 May 1836, s.p.
7. William Hart, born 16 June 1816; mar., 29 Jan. 1840, Frances Anue, dau. of Edward Frere of Clydach, and died 24 March 1904. (See p. 56.)
8. Elizabeth Grant (4), (b), born June (?) 1793; died 28 March 1823 at Cheltenham, unmarried.
9. Mary, died young.
10. Charlotte (5), born at Kilderry Feb. 1804; mar., 12 Feb. 1827, George Gough, and died on her way to India 1827.
11. Frances Alicia Anne (6), born 2 March 1813; mar. at Muff, 5 March 1840, Rev. Robert Chichester, and died 1867, s.p.
12. Georgina Susanna, born 12 Sept. 1818; mar. at Muff, 1844, Rev. Edward Hamilton, and died 1882.

PROOFS OF SUCCESSION AND DATES.

(a) Mural tablet Muff Church, and Manuscript at Kilderry (see pp. 125, 129); Will, p. 114.

(b) Mural tablet Muff Church and Charlton Kings near Cheltenham, p. 126; Letter from E. Ellerker, uncle of Charlotte Ellerker, to General G. V. Hart, dated July 1793.

(c) Mural Tablet Muff Church, p. 125.

(d) Kilderry Manuscript.

(1) GEORGE VAUGHAN HART was one of the most notable personages in the family history. At the end of his life he was the Military Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, and M.P. for county Donegal for about eighteen years. He was offered a baronetcy but refused it. His services set out below shew that he fought both on land and sea, and served in several actions:—

“Lieut.-General G. V. Hart, M.P., late Lieut.-Colonel 75th Foot.* Appointed Ensign 23rd August 1775 in the 46th Foot and embarked with the regiment for North America. He was personally present at the attack of Sullivan’s Island, Charlestown, South Carolina, as A.D.C. to Major-General Vaughan; afterwards

* “Royal Military Calendar,” by John Phillipart, Esq. (Published 1815, No. 192).

at the battles of the Flat Bush and Brooklyn, Long Island, New York; as also at Fort Washington and Lines on York Island and Fort See, etc. He obtained a Lieutenancy the 7th June 1777, and was employed as Assistant Engineer with the advance and rear-guards of the army, erecting and destroying bridges; was personally present at the Battle of Brandywine, German Town, and Monmouth, and in all other actions which were fought by the army under the command of Sir Wm. Howe at this period.

"He next embarked with the regiment for the West Indies, and on arriving at St. Lucia was appointed A.D.C. to General Grant, Commander-in-Chief, and was present with Brigadier Medows at the capture of that island. He was appointed Captain-Lieutenant 3rd March 1779; Captain 10th December 1779 in the 55th.

"He was A.D.C. to General Medows, present on board Commodore Johnson's ship in the naval action at Port Praza with the French Admiral Suffron, and in two other naval actions on board Admiral Sir Edward Hughes's ship the *Superb*, off Madras and off Ceylon with the same French Admiral.

"The 12th October 1787 he received the majority of the 75th, and as such served in the East Indies with Sir Wm. Medows; was part of the time A.D.C., Military Secretary, and Deputy Adjutant-General, etc.; was personally present at the siege, assault, and capture of Bangalore, at the same of the Hill Forts of Nundy Droog and of Savan Droog; at the siege of Seringapatam, likewise at the second siege of the same fortress, under Lord Cornwallis, and conclusion of that war at the siege and capitulation of Pondicherry.

"The 1st September 1795 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in his regiment. He continued in the East Indies five years, and was afterwards placed on the staff in Ireland: was present in the East Indies under the command of General Harris at the Battle of Malvilly; and in bringing forward the Bombay Army to the last siege, assault, and capture of Seringapatam, at which he was personally present.

"The 1st January 1798 this officer received the Brevet of Colonel; 1st January 1805 was appointed Major-General, and the 4th June 1811 Lieut.-General. He is still (1815) serving on the Staff in Ireland."

(2) CHARLOTTE ELLERKER seems to have been a member of a junior branch of the Ellerkers mentioned on p. 80. In a letter written by E. Ellerker (her uncle) to Major Hart,

E

when the former was at Barhampore in July 1793, she is described as having been brought up and educated by her uncle and aunt. The letter was a congratulatory note in answer to one written by G. V. Hart in June 1793 announcing the birth of the eldest child Elizabeth.

(3) JOHN RICHARD JAMES HART fought at the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815 at the age of sixteen. He was with his regiment in pursuit of the French, and a month later wrote a letter to his father from Paris. The Waterloo Medal was at Kilderry in 1896.

The following copy of a letter sent to his father from John Hart, dated 20 June 1815, is interesting :—

“ Estien, Aumon, 20 June 1815.

“ My dear Father,

I dare say ere this reaches you you will have heard of the glorious victory of Braine le Leud* over the French by the Duke of Wellington. I have escaped safe and sound and only received one blow with something or another—what I can't tell you, but it turned me compleatly round, and I have received no wound from it, but it has spoilt one of my wings. I would have written to you before but all my baggage was taken off by the rascals of Frenchmen or Dutchmen for they are all equally bad. On the 16th at ten o'clock we rec^d orders to march to Enghien and we were there for about ten minutes when we heard Nap was in Belgium and that we were to march directly for Braine le Comte where we arrived at 11 o'clock in the night, and rec^d orders to march again at half-past 1 a.m. for Neville where we arrived and immediately marched for Braine le Leud where we arrived about 7 o'clock p.m. and bivouac'd that night which was one of the worst nights I ever remember, and we were all wet through. The next morning No. 1 Company in which I was was ordered on picquet and remained there about five hours when we heard the French were moving to attack our left we immediately joined the Reg^t and marched to the field which was between the town of Braine le Leud and the high road leading to Brussels which they wanted to gain. About 12 o'clock we arrived on the ground when there commenced a most tremendous cannonade and the balls fell just amongst our Regiment. We then moved on and got out of the fire which I was very glad of ; the enemy were still advancing,

* Waterloo,—ED,

and we were almost sure of losing the day when we advanced towards them and drove them over the Brussels road when they made another stand and commenced a second cannonade on our line much more tremendous than the first which luckily was not well directed being too high. We then drove them over that height and got our guns up on it and passed our infantry over in squares when we were charged by the French Cuirassiers (the best cavalry in the world) who we repulsed with considerable loss. We were then driven back over our last position and thinking of the best way for a retreat when our Reg^t and the rest of the L^t Brigade formed line and charged and were followed up by the rest of the army. In the midst of our charge the cuirassiers charged us again but not one of them left the field, of two squadrons who charged, being all killed or wounded. We then continued our charge and drove the French Grenadiers about 2 miles, when Napoleon was seen rallying them on the top of a hill; we again charged with 2 companies and drove them off Nap and all and after having driven them away we took up our quarters for the night and slept sound after the fatigue of the day. I have not heard of our loss but I will tell you that of our Reg^t killed, 1 Ensign, J. Nettles, shot through the heart by an 8-pounder; wounded, 1 L^t-Col., Rowen, contusion from a spent ball 1 Major, Love musquet ball through head and foot 1 Capt., Diggle, grape through head, not expected to live L^t Winterbottom, head, L^t Campbell, groin L^t Dawson, lungs Lt. Cottingham, chest shot off L^t Anderson, leg amputated rank and file, 218. We have taken 150 pieces of cannon, and it is said the Prussians have taken the reserve artillery which consisted of 400 pieces. Bonaparte in fact was completely ruined in that battle, but I believe he intends to stand at Laon. Since I began this letter at Etienne au Mont we have marched by forced marches to this place* to-morrow we go off again and the day after expect to be in possession of Laon, with very little fighting. I am sorry to say poor General Barnes is severely wounded and so is our General Adams, one of the bravest men I ever saw. He was at the head of his brigade all the time, as to our other Gen^l Clinton we did not see him during the action. I felt a very curious sensation before I went into the heat of the battle and all I could do would not hinder me from bobbing though the balls flew 100 yards over my head but that was only for a little while as I soon got accus-

* Chateau Cambresses in France, 23 June 1815.

tomed to them. My baggage is at last arrived safe the dutch have plundered part of the regimental baggage but our Company have escaped that fate, you must excuse my writing as I have no table to write on except the top of my hat! And now that I have finished my letter God knows how I shall send it, we are following the French up so quick that I don't know where they will rest. The army is entirely dispersed. I will soon write to you again, I cannot get another sheet of paper or I would write to my uncle Hart and my aunt Chichester but as soon as I get any I will write. My dear Father, believe me to be your affectionate son,

"JNO. HART."

Captain the Hon. George Keppel wrote a book published by Colburn, London, in 1827, entitled "Personal Narrative of a Journey from India to England, by Bussorah, Bagdad, Babylon, Curdistan, etc., in 1824."

The work was illustrated by John Hart, who, with Messrs. Baillie, Hamilton, and Lamb, met the author at Bombay in January 1824, and proceeded on this tour. The journey was undertaken with far greater ease than that by John Hart's cousins, Thomas Barnard Hart and Edward Hume Hart, fifteen years later.* The travellers went by gunboat to the mouth of the Euphrates, thence by buggala up the Tigris to Bagdad. Making Bagdad their headquarters, they visited the site of Babylon, where John Hart obtained the brick and copper coins now at Kilderry. They continued their journey to Europe on horseback, and arrived in England about the middle of August 1824, *vid* St. Petersburg.

Hon. G. Keppel and John Hart seemed to have taken their uniforms with them, to don them on especial occasions, and in St. Petersburg John Hart is said to have been wearing that of the 4th Light Dragoons. At Tabriz a Captain Hart was met who was an officer in the Prince's bodyguard, but it is not mentioned if he was any relation. The ride that Thomas Barnard Hart and Edward Hume Hart undertook was probably conceived from the perusal of this narrative, a copy of which was in Thomas Barnard's possession,

* See p. 63.

(4) ELIZABETH GRANT was burnt to death at Cheltenham when saying her prayers. Two tablets to her memory were erected by General Hart, see p. 126.

(5) CHARLOTTE HART was engaged to another man; in a fit of pique she broke off the engagement and engaged to marry George Gough, who was in the Indian Civil Service. Her father compelled her to marry Gough, and on her way to India to join her husband she died of a broken heart. In the published memoirs of Mrs. Fenton this story is given by details in her diary kept during that year.

(6) For the history and pedigree of the Chichesters, *vide* pp. 77—80.

(7) HENRY HART when in India discovered an orphan child clinging to its dead mother, and brought the child home with him. In the Muff Registers is the following entry:—

“1844. Daniel, aged about 6 years, an orphan brought from India and supported by Henry Hart, Esq., was baptized and received into the congregation of its flock on the 12th day of May 1844 by me, G. W. Stuart.”

This boy, unlike Balloo,* the old retainer of General Hart, turned out very badly.

* See pp. 141—143, 146.

P. George Vaughan Hart (1), born = Jane Maria, dau. of George Vaughan
 7 June 1805; mar. 26 Sep. 1835; | Ledwich Hart; born 1809; died at
 died at Kilderry 7 June 1895. | Kilderry 13 May 1895.

1. Maria Henrietta, born at Glenalla 1 April 1837; died in Dublin 22 July 1864, unmar. (a).
2. Charlotte, born at Kilderry 15 Oct. 1838; bapt. at Muff 2 Dec. 1838, and still living.
3. Elizabeth Jane, born 22 April 1840; bapt. at Muff 28 June 1840, and died at Kilderry 1849.
4. Marianne Vaughan, born 26 Dec. 1841; bapt. at Muff 20 Feb. 1842; died in Dublin 19 Dec. 1854, unmar. (a).
5. Josephine Frances, born at Doe Castle 1843, and still living.
6. William Edward, born at Kilderry 24 Dec. 1844; bapt. at Muff 23 Feb. 1845; mar. Bessie Allman at Galway 7 Aug. 1878, and still living. (See p. 55.)
7. Catherine Grace, born at Kilderry 30 Dec. 1845; bapt. at Muff 1 March 1846, and died at Kilderry 1872, unmar.
8. John Hume (2), born at Kilderry 28 Nov. 1847; bapt. at Muff 13 Feb. 1848; died at Hong Kong 1872.
9. Adelaide Elizabeth Jane, born at Kilderry 27 Nov. 1849; bapt. at Muff 11 Jan. 1850; mar. Ernest S. Wilcox at Muff 7 Aug. 1879, and died at Redcar, Yorkshire, 1880, s.p.
10. Georgiana Susanna, born at Port-a-Chapel, Greencastle, 16 Sep. 1851; bapt. at Muff 9 Nov. 1851, and died at Dover 1884, unmar.
11. George Percival, born at Kilderry 15 May 1853; bapt. at Muff 26 June 1853, and died at Temple-Ard 1872, s.p.

Certified by W. E. HART (Number 6, above).

(a) Tombstone Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin.

(1) GEORGE VAUGHAN HART (P) was a Commander in the Royal Navy. He was on board the Royal Yacht during King William IV.'s reign. There is a letter at Kilderry from the Duke of Clarence [in answer to General G. V. Hart's application for promotion for George Vaughan Hart, quoting as a plea the former's services] granting the appointment. He succeeded his elder brother John in 1850, and was a J.P.

The Kilderry breed of short-horned cattle was famous in his earlier days, but towards the end of his life it had deteriorated.

(2) JOHN HUME HART entered the Royal Artillery from the Royal Military Academy in 1869. He died suddenly at Hong Kong after having served in Singapore and Hong Kong.

T. William Edward Hart (1), — Bessie, dau. of George Johnson Allman, born at Kilderry 24 Dec. 1844; LL.D., F.R.S., Queen's College, Galway; mar. at Galway 7 Aug. 1878. born 14 July 1854; died at Falmore 28 Nov. 1892.

1. John George Vaughan Hart (2), born at Londonderry 1879; bapt. at Muff.
2. Henry Percival Hart (3), born at Port-a-Vela, Greencastle, 1880; bapt. at Greencastle.
3. Andrew Chichester Hart (4), born at Port-a-Vela 1882; bapt. at Greencastle.
4. Irene Mabel, born at Port-a-Vela 1884; bapt. at Greencastle.
5. Frances Edith, born at Port-a-Vela 1888; bapt. at Greencastle.
6. Adelaide Isabel Louisa Bessie, born at Falmore 1892; bapt. at Gleneely.

Proof of Succession and Dates certified by W. E. HART (T).

(1) WILLIAM EDWARD HART was educated at Portora R. School from 1860—64. He was at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1864—67. He has held the office of J.P., co. Donegal, and was High Sheriff in 1882. At present he is living at Kilderry, being the senior of the senior branch of the family.

(2) JOHN GEORGE VAUGHAN HART was educated at Sedbergh School 1893—97. He entered the West Indian Regiment through Sandhurst, obtaining his Commission in 1899, and was seconded for service with the West African Frontier Force in 1905.

(3) HENRY PERCIVAL HART was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and is entering the medical profession.

(4) ANDREW CHICHESTER HART was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He went to Canada in 1904.

<p>Q. William Hart (1), born 16 June 1816; mar. 29 Jan. 1840; died near West Drayton, Berks, 24 March 1904; buried at Eastbourne.</p>	<p>Frances Anne (2), dau. of Edward Frere of Clydach; born 4 Feb. 1819 and died at Eastbourne 7 Sept. 1898.</p>
---	---

1. Henry George Hart (3), born 16 April 1843; mar., 9 Aug. 1873, Honoria Letitia, dau. of Sir Henry and niece of John, 1st Lord Lawrence. Now living.
2. Edward Chichester Hart, born at Dharwar 5 Aug. 1844; mar., 25 June 1872, Maria Eliza Travers. Now living (see p. 59).
3. William Ellerker Hart, born at Dharwar 17 June 1846; mar., 29 Dec. 1874, Keturah Jessie Bruce Millington; died at sea between Bombay and Aden 27 Oct. 1892. (See p. 60.)
4. George Henry Reeves Hart (4), born 4 Oct. 1847. Now living.
5. Frances Mary (5), born 6 Feb. 1842; mar., 9 Oct. 1861, Joseph Bonus, and died in London 30 July 1886.
6. Charlotte Isabella, born 22 Nov. 1853. Now living.
7. Edith Vaughan (6), born 27 Nov. 1857; mar., 9 Jan. 1878, Henry Cleland Dunlop; died at Colchester 28 April 1896.
8. Mabel Catharine Rivers, born 6 Sept. 1862. Now living.

Proof of Succession and Dates certified by H. T. HART.

(1) WILLIAM HART was educated at Shrewsbury and the East India College at Haileybury. He entered the Hon. East India Company's service in 1834 on their Bombay establishment, in which, after filling several subordinate offices, he held successively between 1850 and his resignation in 1865 the appointments of Special Commissioner in the Southern Mahratta country, Secretary to the Government, Judge of the Courts at Sudder Adawlut, and of Commissioner of Revenue and Police. He was also a Fellow of the University and a member of the Legislative Councils of Bombay, retiring in 1865.

He was the author of "Mere Irish" and "Derryreel," under the *nom-de-plume* of W. H. Floredice; the name "Floredice" being composed from the letters in the motto "Cœur fidelle." The description of Doe Castle given on pp. 15—19 is taken from the book "Mere Irish." At Fahan, co. Donegal, where he lived for some little time after his retirement, he started some oyster beds in Lough Swilly; owing, however, to the nature of the tides these were silted up and the fishery was a failure. For many years he lived at Westwood, Lansdowne Hill, Bath.

(2) FRANCES ANNE FRERE was the tenth child of Edward Frere of Clydach and the sister of Sir Bartle Frere. A short account of the Frere family is given on pp. 82—85.

(3) HENRY GEORGE HART gained his M.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, being seventh Classic in 1866 and subsequently Fellow. He was a Master at Haileybury School 1866—73; at Harrow School 1873—80. In January 1880 he took over the Headmastership of Sedbergh School, Yorks, from the Rev. J. W. Burrow, who was temporarily appointed after the death of the Rev. F. Heppenstall. The School consisted of three houses, about 80 boys, and 4 assistant-masters; when Henry Hart left, the number of boys in the School was over 200, there were five houses, and a staff of 16 masters. In other words, this old Grammar School was lifted to the rank of one of the most important schools in the country. Since 1900 he has been engaged on educational work, and has been residing at Wimbledon.

(4) GEORGE HENRY REEVES HART was educated at Rugby 1861—66. He obtained an appointment in the Financial Department of India on 1 April 1869, retiring therefrom in April 1902. He was Assistant Private-Secretary to the Viceroy 1874—76, and Private-Secretary to the Governor of Bombay Presidency 1878—86.

(5) FRANCES MARY married Joseph Bonus, who was in the Royal Engineers. He was at one time Consulting Engineer for Railways and Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay. They had issue: (1) William John, born 1862; (2) Arthur Rivers, born 1866, married Edith Spencer 1895, and has issue one daughter Frances Kathleen, born 1895; (3) Ernest Melville, born 1869.

Joseph Bonus married secondly Sophia Poole in 1891, and has issue a daughter Audrey. He retired with the rank of Major-General in 1888.

William John Bonus entered the Dorset Regiment in 1882. He passed the Staff College in 1891; served in the South African War in 1899—1901 with his regiment and also on the Staff.

Arthur Rivers Bonus entered the Indian Civil Service.

Ernest Melville Bonus entered the legal profession and was Deputy-Judge Advocate-General to the Army till 1905.

(6) EDITH VAUGHAN HART married Henry Cleland Dunlop, who entered the Royal Artillery in 1875 and retired with the rank of Brevet-Colonel in 1905. She left issue: (1) Lewis Gordon Dunlop, born 1879, died 1898; (2) Marian Vaughan Dunlop, born 1880; (3) Olive Jocelyn Dunlop, born 1883; (4) Evelyn Lawrence Dunlop, born 1884.

U. Edward Chichester Hart (1), = Maria Eliza, eldest dau. of Colonel
 born at Dharwar 5 Aug. 1844; Julius Brockman Travers (2); born
 mar. at Chichester 25 June 1872. at Fort Johnston, Armagh, 15
 May 1848.

Henry Travers Hart (3), born at Mahablesh- war, Bombay, 6 May 1873.	Herbert Frere Hart (4), born at Satara, Bombay, 9 March 1875; mar. at Faure- smith, Orange River Colony, 14 Dec. 1904, Violet May Elizabeth, dau. of Gus- tavius Guy, and has one dau. Mabel Char- lotte Hart, born at Carnarvon, Cape Colony, born 4 April 1906.	Mabel Lilian Hart, born at Chatham 9 June 1879; died at Bournemouth 11 Nov. 1899, unmar.
---	---	--

Proof of Succession and Dates certified by E. C. HART.

(1) EDWARD CHICHESTER HART was educated at St. Columba's College, Ireland, and Brackenbury's School, Wimbledon, and entered the Royal Military Academy in 1862. He obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers in 1865. During his Indian service, viz., from 1868—78 and 1883—87, he served in the Public Works Department of Bombay. On furlough 1887—90. Served in Dublin 1890—92 as Major, and partially rebuilt the Royal Barracks. He was C.R.E. at Liverpool, retiring from the Service in 1897 as Brevet-Colonel.

(2) For record of TRAVERS family see pp. 90—94.

(3) HENRY TRAVERS HART was educated at Sedbergh School, Yorkshire. He entered the Royal Military Academy in 1891 and obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery in 1893. Served in India 1893—1900, Gibraltar 1901-2, and in England on the Educational Staff of the Army 1903 to date.

(4) HERBERT FRERE HART was educated at Sedbergh School, Yorkshire. He took an M.B. degree at the University College, Liverpool, and entered the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1899. He served in the South African War from 1899 to 1902, chiefly with Barton's Brigade. On obtaining the rank of Captain in 1902, he retired from the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1902, and took up a civil practice in Carnarvon in Cape Colony.

V. William Ellerker Hart (1), born 17 June 1846 at Dharwar; mar. at Bombay 29 Dec. 1874; died at sea 27 Oct. 1892.

Keturah Jessie Bruce, dau. of John Boyfield Millington of Freiston Priory, Boston, Lincolnshire; born 21 May 1853; died at Eastbourne 28 March 1897.

1. Gordon Cecil Hart, born at Bombay 4 Aug. 1877.
2. William Errol Frere Hart, born at Bombay 10 Aug. 1885.
3. Lawrence Hereward Hart, born at Bromsgrove 3 July 1891.
4. Dorothy Francis, born at Bombay 5 Dec. 1875.
5. Wilby Irvine, born at Bombay 31 March 1881.
6. Innes Ruth Gray, born at Mahableshwar, Bombay Presidency, 22 Oct. 1889.

Proof of Succession and Dates certified by D. F. HART (Number 4, above).

(1) WILLIAM ELLERKER HART was educated at Rugby and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was senior Judge of the Small Cause Court, from which position he retired in 1891. He again went out to India in 1892 to practise at the Bar, but was overtaken by illness which caused his death. He died and was buried at sea between Bombay and Aden.

(2) GORDON CECIL HART was educated at Sedbergh School 1890—94. He entered the East Indian Financial Department, and is now serving in the State of Kedah.

(3) WILLIAM ERROL HART went to Canada in 1904.

CHAPTER VI.

**Second Branch of the Family by Generations,
with Biographies.**

O. George Vaughan Ledwich Hart (1), — Maria Murray (2), dau. of
born 22 Sept. 1754; mar. 1791; died | John Hume, Dean of Derry;
1839. | born 1771; died .

1. John Hart, born 1792; died as an infant.
2. John Hume Hart, born 1794; died 1821, s.p.
3. William Henry Hart, born 1796; died at sea, s.p.
4. George Vaughan Hart, born 1 March 1799; mar., 28 Oct. 1828, Frances Paterson of Millbrook, co. Sligo; died 18 Nov. 1836. (See p. 68.)
5. Thomas Barnard Hart (3), born 1803; mar. Elizabeth Anna (4), dau. of Rev. Edward Smedley of Dulwich, Middlesex, 10 Aug. 1848 (*d*), and died at Dublin 15 April 1886, s.p. She died at Glenalla 8 Dec. 1888 (*b*).
6. Edward Hume Hart (5), born 31 July 1806; mar., 26 May 1839 (*c*), Mary, dau. of Rev. Edward Smedley of Dulwich, Middlesex, and died 16 July 1872, s.p. She died at Bombay 20 Aug. 1842 (*c*).
7. Andrew Searle Hart, born 14 March 1811; mar., July 1840 (*c*), Frances McDougall, and died at Dublin April 1890. (See p. 70.)
8. Jane Alicia, born 1797; died 1808 unmarried.
9. Catherine Elizabeth, born 1801; died 1883 unmarried.
10. Jane Maria, born 1809; mar., 26 Sept. 1835, George Vaughan, son of General George Vaughan Hart, and died 13 May 1895. (See p. 54.)

PROOFS OF SUCCESSION AND DATES.

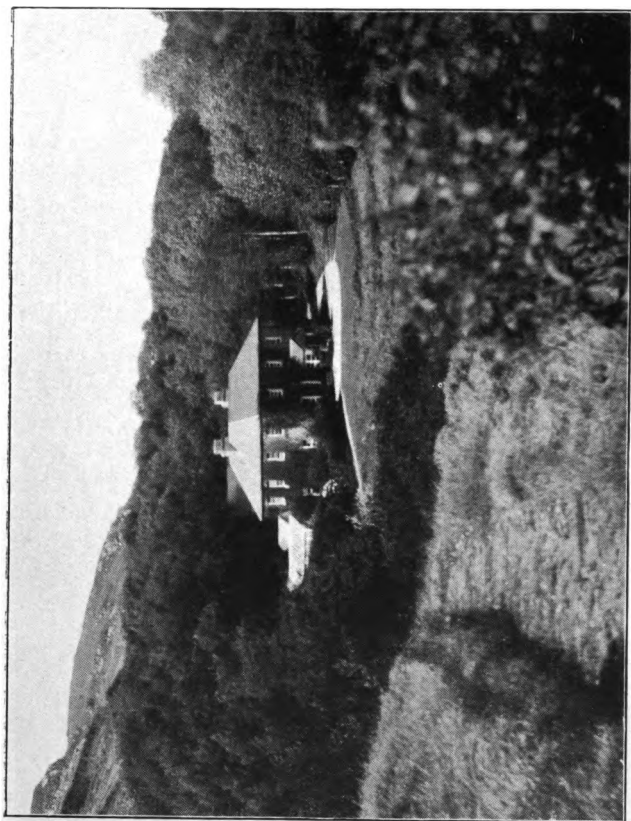
- (*a*) Certified by G. V. Hart (W) from entries in old diaries and books. Will p.
 (*b*) Certified by E. H. B. Fairbrother.
 (*c*) Edward Hume Hart's Journal, in possession of H. C. Hart (X).
 (*d*) Walford's "County Families," 1864.

(1) GEORGE VAUGHAN LEDWICH HART was curate to the Dean of Derry, and afterwards became Rector of Castlebar, co. Mayo. He used the name of Ledwich in pursuance of the will of a cousin, a descendant of Susanna Barnard (*vide* p. 112).

From "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," by Cotton :—

"1795. George Vaughan Harte, collated Mar. 10 [FF]. On Oct. 26, 1801, he resigned and became Præcentor.

"1801. G. V. Hart, LL.B., Prebendary of Kilpeacon; collated Oct. 27. In 1818 he resigned and became the Prebendary of Tullabracky.



CARRABLAGH.

[*To face p. 62.*]

"1818. G. V. Hart, LL.B., Precentor; collated Ap. 10.

"1818. John Hume Harte, B.A. (son of his predecessor), collated Sept. 26. He died in 1821."

(2) MARIA MURRAY HUME. For particulars of the Murray and Hume families see pp. 85—87.

(3) THOMAS BARNARD HART was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, obtained a B.A. degree, and was nominated by John Huddleston, Esq. Admitted to the Service as Assistant Surgeon 24 September 1826. On furlough from 6 February 1837 to 22 November 1840. On leave from 22 November 1840 to 8 January 1841, to remain at Bombay on sick certificate. On 4 May 1841 he was appointed to the medical charge of the Artillery division at Nusserabad. Posted on 14 September 1841 to the 14th N.I. at Nusserabad. Appointed to the medical charge of a detachment of the cavalry of the Kotch Contingent, on duty at Nusserabad. Confirmed in the Artillery appointment 11 July 1842. Posted to the 14th N.I. 1 February 1843; temporarily to the medical charge of the 43rd Light Infantry, attached to the army of Gwalior. Directed to afford medical aid to the 3rd Troop, 3rd Brigade of Horse Artillery, during the period it may be attached to the escort of the Commander-in-Chief. Medical officer to the 10th and 15th N.I. at Ferozepool 25 January 1844. Removed from the 14th N.I., and posted to the 1st Cavalry at Muttra 9 December 1844. Ordered to afford medical aid to No. 6 Light Field Battery with the army of the Sutlej 16 April 1845. Appointed Field Surgeon to the force at Kangra 16 February 1846. Leave from 1 November to 1 March 1848 to visit Ferozepool and Bombay, preparatory to retirement. Removed from the 1st Artillery to the 22nd N.I. 19 November 1847. Retired from the service on pension of £191 from 1 January 1848.

On starting on furlough in 1837 Thomas Hart travelled from Agra to Poona, where he picked up his brother Edward on 9 March, and together they travelled home by an unfrequented route to England. Their account was published under the heading of "Rough Notes of a Rough Ride,"

published in the "Dublin University Magazine" of 1839-40, and again by a native firm in India for the benefit of a hospital. The account is written in the form of a diary, and the tour was undertaken in a very different manner to that of their cousin John.* Shortly it may be described as a ride from Agra to Bombay, thence by buggala and schooner to Bushire. From this place they rode to Trebisond, whence they proceeded *viâ* Istanboul to Pesth up the Danube. They were the first passengers to ascend thus far by steamer up this river. The cost of the journey came to about £120 for both. Their rides might almost be called "forced marches," as they seldom took a thorough rest after performing a stage of the journey, and, unlike John Hart and his companions, seemed to have no comforts on the way, and existed merely on what could be procured in the country.

(4) ELIZABETH ANNE SMEDLEY was an authoress and wrote "Mrs. Jerningham's Journal" and various articles for "Aunt Judy's Magazine." When writing for the magazine her sister Menella Smedley was a partner, and the stories were written under the pseudonym of Mrs. Fanny Hart. Glenalla Church and the Rectory were built by Elizabeth Anne, partly from the proceeds of her books and partly with the assistance of her relations and friends.

(5) EDWARD HUME HART was nominated by John Huddleston, Esq., at the recommendation of Mrs. Jane Hume. He was admitted as a cadet 2 February 1822 and appointed Ensign in the 19th N.I. 2 September 1822. Arrived at Bombay 5 February 1823. Qualified in Hindustani 20 October 1830 and appointed Adjutant to the left wing of the 19th N.I. while detached from headquarters. Granted leave for six months from 15 April 1833 to proceed to the Bengal Provinces on urgent private affairs; was on his way, when happening to pass through Captain Outram's camp at the time of the expedition against the Bheels in the Satpoora Range, he volunteered his services and captured the rebel Hutnia Naique. Captain Outram requested him to take Indore on his route to Bengal in order that the President

* See p. 52.

might learn from him personally the detail of their proceedings. In consideration of these circumstances and of his praiseworthy zeal and activity his leave of absence is to commence from 4 June, the date of his departure from Indore. He was thanked by Government for his services on this occasion. Appointed to act as Interpreter of the Hore Brigade from 19 November 1834. Acted as Interpreter to H.M.'s 17th Regiment August 1836. Promoted Captain 2 September 1837, just before his arrival in England from the "Rough Ride."* Arrived at Bombay 20 March 1839 and granted leave to Europe for one year without pay on urgent private affairs 27 February 1840.† Arrived at Bombay 16 November 1841. Appointed to act as Secretary to the Clothing Board, Director of the Fire-engines, and Member of the Standing Committee of Survey, also to take charge of Barrack Department till relieved. Gave over charge of Pension Pay Office at Bombay 24 June 1842. Directed to take charge of the office of the Assistant Executive Engineer at Broach 23 October 1843. Appointed Executive Engineer at Surat 27 February 1846, which appointment was abolished 2 July 1846. Leave on sick certificate October 1846 to Bombay. Appointed Interpreter to 19th N.I. July 1847. Brigade-Major 2nd Infantry Brigade to the force assembled for service beyond the frontier October 1848. Appointed to Command of Marine Battalion October 1848. Engaged as Brigade-Major in the operations before Mooltan. Favourably mentioned in despatches of Brigadier Stalker and Dundas 23 March 1849. Promoted to the rank of Major by Brevet for services in the Punjab and appointed to act temporarily as D.A.G. 9 March 1849. Resumed charge of Marine Battalion 14 June 1849.

No records later than this date are preserved at the India Office.

Judging by a perusal of his journal, Edward Hart seems to have been extremely fond of travelling and shooting. His marriage took place in St. James's Church, London, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Gerard Andrews. During one of his visits to Kilderry he writes of Catterson Smith

* See pp. 63, 64.

† Viz., to be married.—ED.

painting the pictures of Balloo and copying the Beresford picture. How he obtained the possession of the Green Standard, now in the possession of Eveline Fairbrother, is not known. It may have been either in one of the battles mentioned in the following correspondence or in the Indian Mutiny. It is unfortunate that no record can be found of its history.

The following is the copy of an enclosure to paragraph 4 of General Despatch No. 62, dated 26 July 1906, from the Government of India :—

“Enclosure No. 1.—Memo from the Lieutenant-General Commanding, Western Command, to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India (No. 2962, A., Officers, dated Poona, 2 July 1906).

“The following is returned as requested :—

“2. Major-General Hart's record of service is not obtainable, but it has been ascertained from G.G.O. of 1849 that Major-General Hart took part in the siege and capture of Multan, battle of Goojerat, and pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army, for which he received a medal and two clasps.

“3. The War Services given in the Bombay Army Lists of 1860 also shew that Major-General Hart ‘served against insurgent Bheels in the Satpoora and Vindhaya ranges of Hills in 1833,’ but no mention is made of his having taken part in the Indian Mutiny, although this may possibly be accounted for by the fact that Major-General Hart retired on 1 January 1861, up to which time the Indian Mutiny had not been included in the War Services of Officers as shewn in the Army Lists.

“4. Nothing further can be traced regarding this officer's services, nor can his record of service be found.

“5. The accompanying extracts from despatches are forwarded, as they may prove of interest :—

“Despatch by Brigadier-General the Honourable H. Dundas, C.B., Commanding Bombay Column.*

“Multan Field Force,

“Multan, 7 January 1849.

“Brigadier Stalker also reports most favourably of the assistance he received from . . . Captain Hart, Major of Brigade. . . .”

* Despatch No. 17, published in G.O. (Bombay) of February 1849.

“Despatch by Brigadier F. Stalker, C.B., Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade.

“Bombay Column,

“Multan, January, 1849.

“I am much indebted to Major of Brigade, Captain Hart, for the able and zealous assistance he afforded me in his arduous office throughout the operations.”

“From Brigadier-General the Hon’ble H. Dundas, C.B., Commanding Bombay Column.*

“Army of the Punjab,

“Camp Saikerwalla, 22 February 1849.

“... I am indebted to the officers of the Divisional Staff for the active assistance they afforded me. . . . Captain Hart. . . .”

* Despatch No. 149, published in G.O. (Bengal), March 1849.

R. George Vaughan Hart, born at **Knocknagal** 1 March 1799; mar. **Frances Paterson** of **Millbrook**, co. Sligo, 28 Oct. 1828, and died 18 Nov. 1836 at **Castlebar**.
 born 1798; died at **Dublin** 30 Dec. 1878.

George Vaughan Hart, born 30 July 1834; died near **Bahrein** 30 June 1871, s.p.

Henrietta, born 1830; died

Margaret Maria, born 16 Aug. 1829; mar. at **Dublin**, 18 Oct. 1854, Col. **James Fairbrother**; died at **Dublin** 29 May 1873.

Henrietta Townsend, born 4 Jan. 1833; mar. **Archibald Goldie** of **Edinburgh** 1858, and died s.p. at **Bath** 16 Feb. 1904.

Edith Frances, born 8 Sep. 1855; died at **Mhow** 1860.

Eveline Henrietta Berford, born at **Mhow** 4 Aug. 1858.

George Vaughan Hart Fairbrother, born 6 Nov. 1861; mar. **Elizabeth Hunter** 1892; died in **Australia** 2 Aug. 1898, leaving one son and one dau.

Emilie Katherine Elizabeth Mary, born 14 Feb. 1857; mar. **Major-Gen. James Drummond** 1875, and has issue three sons and four daus.

Henry Willocke Fairbrother, born 19 Oct 1859; died at **Mhow** 1860.

Edith Hester Maria O'Neill, born 6 Nov. 1861; mar. **Rev. W. Raven of Suffolk** 1889, and has issue one son and one dau.

Maria Jane, born 2 Oct. 1831; mar. **Rev. John Lombard of Queenstown**, co. **Cork**, 1857, and still living.

Frances Catherine, born 14 Aug. 1835; died 1858, unmar.

John Hart, born 30 July 1836; died at **Glenalla**, s.p.

Rev. John Newman Lombard, born 1858; mar. **Florence Carden**.

Rev. Edward Lombard, born 1860; mar.
Oven.

George French Lombard, born 1865.

Proof of succession and dates certified by **G. V. HART (W.)** and **E. H. B. FAIRBROTHER**.

(1) **GEORGE VAUGHAN HART**, the eldest surviving son of his father, became curate at **Castlebar**, where he died, and lies buried under a large tombstone with a flat top of slate.

He was very much beloved, and immortalized his memory during an epidemic of cholera by going amongst its victims, tending and lifting the poor peasants in his arms.

It is related that in the famine of 1836 the English sent over some Indian corn, which the peasants would not touch, as they imagined it had been poisoned. One Sunday after service **George Vaughan** stood upon a tombstone and explained to his poor congregation how mistaken they were. To induce them to eat the corn he promised them he would

touch nothing himself until the famine was over. He was far from strong at the time, owing to overwork, but the doctors could not persuade him to take more nourishing food, for having given his word to his poor people he would not break it. And so he died on the "18th Nov^r 1836, aged 39 years."

(2) FRANCES PATERSON was the daughter of Mr. Paterson of Sligo and of the old East India Company. He belonged to the Patersons of Plaister, and of Swilly Mount, co. Donegal. Her first-cousin was the beautiful Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore, who married in 1803 Prince Jerome Bonaparte. She lies buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, Harold's Cross, Dublin, where also General Edward Hume Hart and Margaret Maria Fairbrother (her daughter) lie.

(3) GEORGE VAUGHAN HART, M.D., was a surgeon in the Royal Navy. He died of cholera after treating a native chief for the same disease when H.M.S. Magpie was cruising up the Persian Gulf.

(4) FRANCES HART died of consumption. Her sister, Henrietta Townsend, wrote a small book called "Memorials of a Dear Sister" about her, which was privately printed.

(5) MARGARET MARIA HART passed through the terrible ordeal of the Indian Mutiny, and not always with her husband. When travelling from Mhow to Maidpore to rejoin her husband, she and her three eldest children nearly lost their lives, and only escaped death at the hands of the bullock driver by the faithfulness of their ayah.

(6) COLONEL JAMES FAIRBROTHER was the youngest son of George Fairbrother, Esq., of Ballymurray and Quaker Island, co. Roscommon, and his wife Hester, daughter of Peter Berford, Esq., of Kilrue, co. Meath, and later of Ballymurray. He was born 29 June 1822, and died at Aden 4 January 1882. He was posted to 19th N.I., which was commanded at the time by Edward Hume Hart. He saw active service and received three medals with clasps. Present at the siege of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, Indian Mutiny. In 1864 served with the 2nd Belooch Regiment in China and Japan, and was present in the Abyssinian Field Expedition. He lies buried in the northern cemetery of Maalla Plain in Aden.

S. Andrew Searle Hart (1), born 14—Frances, dau. of Henry McDougall March (a) 1811 : mar. July 1840 (b), of Waterford ; born 19 Oct. *circa* 1816 ; died at San Remo 28 Oct. 1876. and died at Dublin April 1890.

1. George Vaughan Hart, born at Dublin 5 June 1841 ; mar., 12 Sept. 1873, Mary Elizabeth Hone. (See p. 71.)
2. Andrew Hart (2), born 1846 ; died at Dublin 20 Feb. 1869, s.p.
3. Henry Chichester Hart, born 29 July 1847 (a) ; mar., 1887, Edith Susan Donnelly. (See p. 72.)
4. William Hume Hart (3), born 19 Sept. 1852 (a) ; died at sea, off Teneriffe, 28 May 1884 (a) ; mar., 1875, Margaret Adelaide, dau. of Sir John Preston of Belfast ; she was born 1852 and died at Dublin 22 May 1877 (c). They had issue one dau. Adelaide Frances, born 1876, who mar. George Brett of Belfast and has issue four daughters.
5. Fanny Allman, born 1843 ; died 1857.
6. Mary, born 1844 ; died 1858.
7. Henrietta Catherine, born 1 May 1850 (a) ; died at Dublin 27 July 1881, unmar.
8. Louisa Elizabeth, born 1853 ; died infant.
- 9 and 10. Two children, born 1845 and 1848 ; died infants.

PROOF OF SUCCESSION AND DATES.

Certified by G. V. Hart (W).

(a) Certified by E. H. Fairbrother.

(b) E. Hume Hart's Journal.

(c) *Vide* Chapter VIII. Tombstone, Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin.

(1) SIR ANDREW SEARLE HART, LL.D., was Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. He lived at Glenvar, Clontarf, near Dublin. He was knighted on 25 January 1886 by the Lord-Lieutenant at Dublin Castle.

(2) ANDREW HART had just completed studying medicine ; at the Richmond Hospital, Dublin, he contracted diphtheria and after a short illness died.

(3) WILLIAM HUME HART, M.D., was a doctor by profession and House Surgeon at the Rotunda Hospital at the time of his marriage. After his wife's death he went out to South America as a ship's doctor. About 1877 he took up the appointment of Civil Surgeon at Sierra Leone, which he held six years. He studied at Netley in 1883, and in February 1884 he left for Sierra Leone. He contracted Yellow Fever on the West Coast and died off the coast of Teneriffe on his way home.

(4) HENRIETTA CATHERINE succumbed from tetanus, derived from an accident in a cab in July 1881 when driving with Elizabeth Anne, wife of Thomas Barnard Hart.

W. George Vaughan Hart (1), — Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Addeson
born at Dublin 5 June 1841; Hone, Esq.; born 5 April 1852.
mar. 12 Sept. 1873.

1. George Vaughan Hart (2), born at Dublin 31 Aug. 1877.
2. Tristram Beresford Hart, born at Dublin 6 March 1884.
3. William Hume Hart, born at Dublin 6 April 1885.
4. Ethel Vaughan, born at Dublin 2 July 1875.
5. Norah Searle, born at Dublin 3 Oct. 1879.
6. Hilda Chichester, born at Dublin 31 Dec. 1882.
7. Ruth, born at Dublin 20 Dec. 1886.

Proof of Succession and Dates certified by G. V. HART (senior).

(1) GEORGE VAUGHAN HART was educated at St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham, and at Trinity College, Dublin. He entered the Irish Bar in 1865; was King's M. Professor of Law of Personal Property, 1880—86; K.C., LL.D., 1891; Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law, Trinity College, Dublin. In 1890 he was appointed Chief Examiner of Titles, Land Judges, Dublin.

(2) GEORGE VAUGHAN HART was called to the Irish Bar in 1901, and is now practising.

<p>X. Henry Chichester Hart (1), born at Glenvar Raheny 29 July 1847; mar. at Swords June 1887. Now living.</p>	<p>Edith Susan, dau. of William Donnelly, C.B., of Malahide; born 1852; died at Dublin 1901.</p>
---	--

1. Louisa Frances Chichester, born at Londonderry 1888, and now living.
2. Edith Rosamund Chichester, born at Dublin 1893, and now living.

Proofs of Succession and Dates certified by H. C. HART.

(1) HENRY CHICHESTER HART, B.A., was educated at Portora Royal School and at Trinity College, Dublin. He was naturalist and botanist to Admiral Markham's expedition to the North Pole in 1875 on H.M.S. Discovery. He went as naturalist to Hull and Kitchener's Geological Survey expedition to Sinai and Arabah in 1884 under the Palestine Exploration Fund. In 1885-6 he was Lecturer in Natural Science at Queen's College, Galway. As an author he has written several books and articles, notably, "Rare Plants in Donegal," "Flora of Donegal," "Flora of Innisowen," "The Mountain Flora of Ireland," the last of which appeared in the "Proc. R.I.A.," January 1898.

In 1895 he was High Sheriff of Donegal, and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

CHAPTER VII.

Short Histories and Pedigrees of Families connected by Marriage with the Hart Family.

BERESFORD.	FRERE.	SAMPSON.
CHICHESTER.	HUME.	TRAVERS.
ELLERKER.	MURRAY.	VAUGHAN.

BERESFORD.

With regard to our immediate ancestor, Anne Beresford, who married Henry Hart, General Vaughan Hart has left behind him the following memorandum :—

“ Kilderry, July 1, 1865.

“ Tristram Beresford, third son of Michael of Squirres, Kent, born before 1574, and came to the Plantation of Ulster at the time the co. Derry was planted (James I.), and settled at Coleraine. He married a Miss Brooke of London. Had two sons, Sir T. and M. of Dungarvan, and three daughters. Jane, the third, married to George Carey of Redcastle, of the family of Clovelly, co. Devon, whose son Francis married Avice, sister of Captain Henry Vaughan ; both buried at R.C. Sir T. of Coleraine, Knt., married first Anne Rowley of Castle Roe, co. Derry, by whom descended Earlsgrift. His second wife was Sarah Sackville. One of their daughters, Anne, married Henry Hart of Muff. He died January 15th, 1673, having been created Baronet of Charles II.”

A short history of the Beresford family by Major (now Colonel) C. E. Beresford appeared in the “Genealogical Magazine,” vol. i., May 1897—April 1898. Printed by Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row. An extract from this is given below :—

“ Thomas Beresford of Newtown Grange, co. Derby, died 1473, and married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Robert Hassall of Arcluyd, co. Chester, by whom he had among other issue (viz., 16 sons and 5 daughters)—

(1) Aden, who succeeded at Bentley, married daughter of Roger Eyre, Esq.

(2) Thomas, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Roger Woodgathorp, Esq.

(3) Hugh.

(4) Humphrey, of whom later.

(5) Edward of Bambro, married Johanna, daughter and heir of Piers Claughton.

(6) Dionysius of Cuthorpe.

(7) James, a cleric.

(8) Robert of Hillsdale in Alsop, married Joan, daughter of Thomas Cantrell, Esq.

(9) William, who went to Lincolnshire, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Parker, Esq.

(10) Roger, who became a London merchant, married Agnes, daughter of Bennet Beardmere, Esq.

(11) Lawrence, married Anne, daughter of Edward Cockayne.

Humphrey, Number 4 of above list, married Margaret or Margary, daughter of Edmund Berdesley or Beresley, Esq., and had a son John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Fitzherbert of Somersal Herbert, and of this marriage only a daughter survived.

Humphrey's second son, George Beresford, lived temp. Henry VIII. (1509—47). He married a daughter of F. Greene, Esq., co. Sussex, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

Michael Beresford, who lived at Squirres, Westerham, co. Kent, 1574 (15 Elizabeth); married Rose, daughter of John Knevitt, Esq. Michael had seven sons and four daughters. Tristram, the third son of Michael, went over to Ireland as manager of the Society of the New Plantation in Ulster, and married Miss Brooke. They settled at Coleraine, co. Derry. He was succeeded by his elder son, Sir Tristram Beresford, Knt. of the shire of Derry, created a Baronet of Ireland May 5, 1665. Married first Anne, daughter of John Rowley, Esq., of Castle Roe, co. Derry; second, Sarah Sackville; and dying Jan. 15, 1673, had issue by first marriage Randal his heir, and two daughters. By his second marriage—

(1) Tristram, died s.p.; (2) Michael, whose son was the Rev. Sackville Beresford; (3) Susanna, married William Jackson, Esq., of Coleraine; (4) Sarah, married first Paul Brazier, Esq., second Edward Carey, Esq.; (5) Anne, married Henry Hart, Esq., of Kilderry, co. Donegal."

Berry's printed "Visitation of Kent" practically substantiates the early part of this Pedigree, and he also

mentions that one of Michael Beresford's sons, viz., Cornelius Beresford, who married 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Saliard de la Ware; 2ndly, Dorothea Petley; had issue a daughter Elizabeth, who married George Hart, half-brother of William Hart of Lullingstone, who died in 1671, æt. 77.

Henry Hart mentions in a manuscript (see Chapter VIII.) that he married his cousin Anne Beresford, which seems to point to the fact that the Harts of Kilderry were further related either with Beresfords or to the Hart (now Hart Dyke) family of Lullingstone, co. Kent.

The arms of the family are: *Argent, crusilly fitchée, three fleurs-de-lis, within a bordure engrailed, all sable.* Crest: A dragon's head erased argent, pierced through the neck with a broken spear or, point argent thrust through the upper jaw.

In Lodge's "Irish Peerage" is given the following information:—

Anne Beresford to Henry Hart of Kilderry. Note.—Information by Rev. William Chichester, £5000 fortune.

Sarah Beresford, sister of Anne, married Edward Cary of Dungiven, Esq., and dying 1683 is buried at Coleraine.

CHICHESTER.

The Chichesters, into whose family the Harts have twice married, are of Devonshire stock, and came over to Ireland at the same time as Henry Hart (E). Sir Arthur Chichester seems to have been the most important of the brothers in Ireland, and it was under his name that Culmore was granted and Henry Hart pardoned. The senior branch are those forming the line of Marquis of Donegal, another branch junior to them being headed by Lord O'Neill.

Richard Cuninghame* states that: "To Sir Arthur Chichester the whole Barony of Innishowen, a territory of some twenty miles square, was allotted. In the case of this vast estate the conditions imposed on the ordinary planters

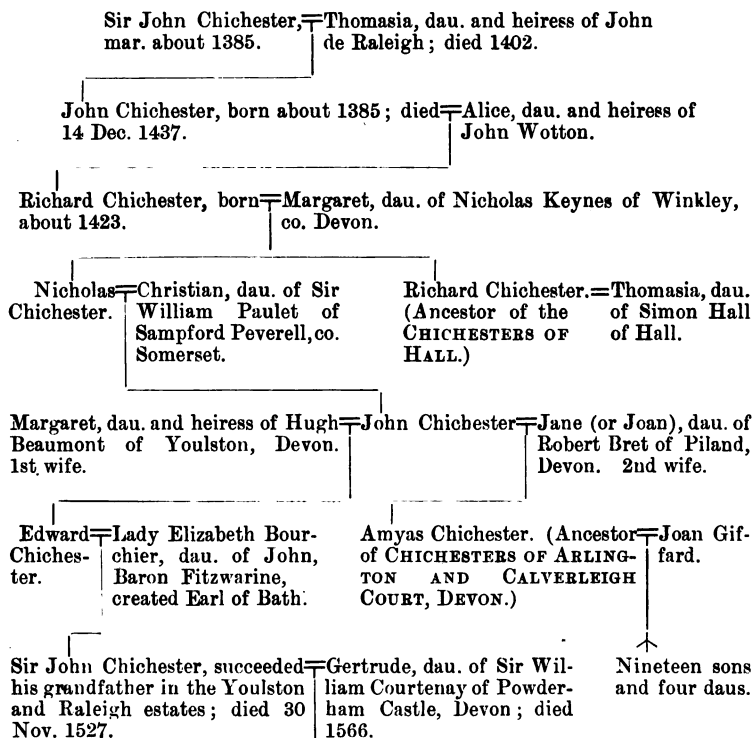
* "Broken Sword of Ulster," p. 198.

seem to have been omitted. In 1612 Chichester was created Baron of Belfast. The family was afterwards advanced to the Marquisate of Donegal."

O'Hart* practically states that these estates, which belonged to O'Dogherty, were to all intents and purposes bought for five hundred marks, the reward of O'Dogherty's head. O'Dogherty was shot by an English soldier, who recognized him by his dress, and thus handed over the head to Sir Arthur Chichester.

A short skeleton pedigree is attached, made out by Edward Chichester.

The arms of the family are: Chequy or and gules, a chief vair. Crest: A stork rising with a snake in its beak, all proper.



* "Irish Pedigrees," quoting Connellan's "Four Masters,"

Sir John Chichester, succeeded to Raleigh and Youlston. (Ancestor to CHICHESTERS OF RALEIGH.)

Sir Arthur Chichester, created Baron Chichester of Belfast; Lord Deputy of Ireland 1604; died without children 1624.

Letitia, dau. of Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Edward Chichester, created Viscount Chichester of Carnickfergus; died 1648.

Anne, dau. and heiress of John Coplestone of Eggesford, Devon; mar. 1605; died 1616.

John Chichester the younger, beheaded 1597 by Earl of Antrim.

Thomas Chichester.

Dorcas Hill, died 1630. 1st wife.

Arthur Chichester, created Earl of Donegal, born 1606; died 1648. 2nd wife.

Lady Mary Digby, Letitia Hicks of Beverston, mar. 1651. 3rd wife.

Mary.

Anne.

John Chichester, born 1609; died 1647.

Mary Jones, dau. of Roger, Viscount Ranelagh.

Edward=Elizabeth, dau. of Chichester. Sir Ed. Fisher.

Arthur Chichester, 2nd Earl of Donegal.

Jane, dau. and heiress of John Itchingham of Dunbrody, co. Wexford.

John Chichester, mar. 1680. Elizabeth Caulfield, dau. of William, 1st Lord Charlemont.

Arthur Chichester, 3rd Earl, born 1666; died 1706. (DONEGALS descend here.)

John Chichester.

Edward Chichester, in Holy Orders.

Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. William Chichester.

Charles Chichester. Jane.

Mary. Katharine.

Arthur Chichester.

Rev. William Chichester, died 1736=Lydia, dau. of Henry Ames of Drogheda.

Rev. Arthur Chichester.

Mary, dau. and heiress of Henry O'Neill; born 1720; died 1786.

John Chichester.

Anne. Mary.

Elizabeth, mar. Hon. and Rev. Ed. Chichester, son of 2nd Earl of Donegal.

Henrietta.

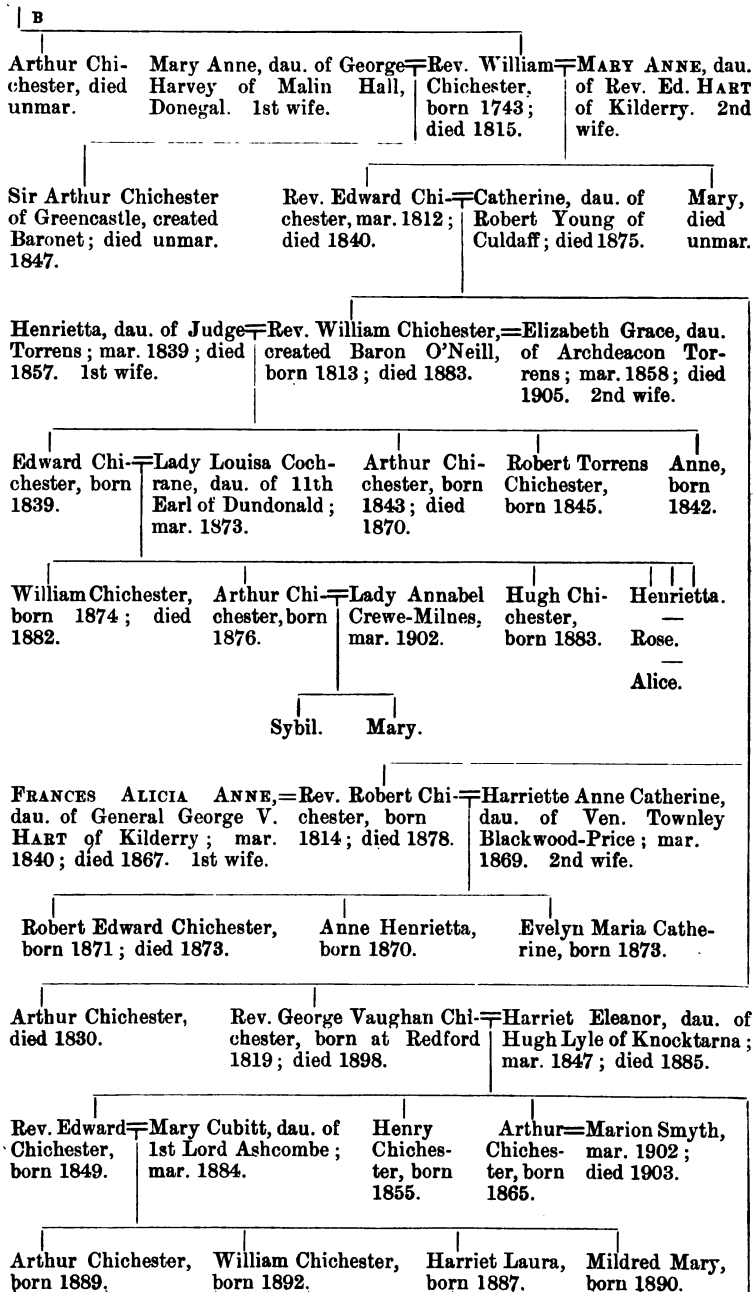
Catherine=Samuel Ball of Grouse Hall.

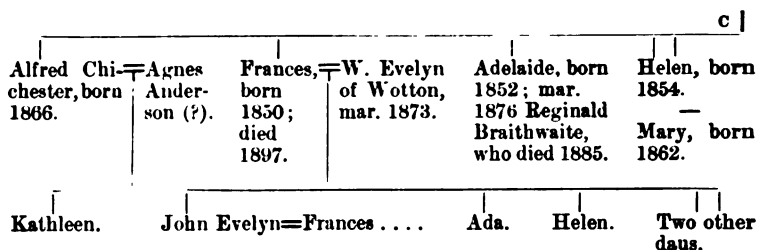
Charity=Henry O'Hara of Cleggan.

Anne, died unmar.

Mary=Ven. John Torrens.

Elizabeth Grace=William, 1st Baron O'Neill,





ELLERKER.

Charlotte Ellerker was the daughter of John Ellerker of Kingston-upon-Hull, and was one of the few representatives of that family. When W. Hart (Q), who married Frere, went to Yorkshire to find the family he found that there were a few representatives living, but that they had descended in the social scale. They were, however, cognizant of their predecessors, and admitted that they were aware that the family had been of importance in the old days.

The following is a reprint from "Sketches of Beverley and the Neighbourhood and the Holderness Hunt," which was published in 1882, but the author's name was not mentioned:—

"RISBY HALL.

"This village is mentioned in Domesday Book, but was then entirely laid waste, in consequence of the cruel command of William to lay in ashes all the North of England. It was then called Rysceby, from Rys, a twig or small branch. It became the property of the Ryceby family about 1286, and in the reign of Henry IV., A.D. 1401, the property passed by marriage to John Ellerker of Ellerker, whose wife was daughter and heiress of William Risby of Risby. This is mentioned on the monument of Sir Ralph Ellerker in Rowley Church. Sir Ralph's three sons, for their gallant behaviour, were knighted on Flodden Field. The eldest of these brothers (Sir Ralph) attended Henry VIII. in France, at his own expense; no slight expense to make a knight-like appearance in the days of the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold.' He commanded at the siege of Boulogne, of which he was made Governor. He died there, and was buried there in St. Mary's

Church. The family is mentioned in the national records in 1313, when John Nicholas Ellerker had letters patent for pardon for assisting in the death of Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., whom Guy of Warwick and his friends beheaded at Warwick.

"In 1536 an order came from the Star Chamber that no gentleman living out of the town should be Mayor or one of the xii governors; and it continues: 'Item, it is ordered that Sir Raff Ellerker, nor one Gwynne Ogle, sone in lawe to the said Sir Raff, shall be at anytime hereafter be elect or chosen any of the xii governors within the sayd town.'"

"In 1573 Edward Ellerker, Esq., of Risby, was the first Mayor of Beverley. In 1655 the property was again in the hands of an heiress, Dorothy Ellerker, who married Sir James Bradshaw. Their son, Sir Ellerker Bradshaw, was M.P. for Beverley in 1727. It is recorded that at the election 'Squire Bradshaw gave a guinea a man, and Pelham and Sir Charles Hotham drew up a petition against Squire Bradshaw, who was voted out of the house in the second sitting.' In 1733 Squire Bradshaw gave half-a-guinea to all free men who voted for his being elected Mayor, but he was not chosen. In 1734 Squire Bradshaw was re-elected for Beverley, and Sir Charles Hotham. The new members 'treated' the aldermen and gentlemen of Beverley in September and October of this year. In 1742 Mr. Bradshaw died, leaving two daughters co-heiresses, who bequeathed the property to Eaton Mainwaring, who took the name and arms of Ellerker. Here may come in what Gough says: 'Risby, near Beverley, was the ancient seat of the Ellerkers, of whom Roger Mainwaring Ellerker, the heir of Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, dying unmarried, it was divided between his four sisters. Arabella married Thomas, son of Lord Onslow, and died 1782. The family of Onslow inherited or bought Risby. Charlotte, 1772, married George, Earl of Leicester. Two remained unmarried.' The fine old mansion house, being deserted after the death of E. M. Ellerker and his son, was destroyed by fire, and the whole estate put up to auction in 1787. The trees which were from time to time cut down during the lives of the sisters were so large that it took the workmen three days to fell one of them. The deer park was very extensive, and it is said that as many deer were killed as furnished the gentlemen of the East Riding and the north of Lincolnshire with buckskin breeches for hunting. Between 1726 and 1776 there were 645 deer killed in this park and entered

* Warburton MSS., folio 167.

in the register of the estate. The hall was rebuilt by the Onslow family in the then prevailing fashion with terraces and swan pond, a private church, and a private theatre, but it was again burnt to the ground about 1784, and has never been rebuilt. The property has passed into the hands of strangers."

A pedigree of the four sisters and coheirs of Roger Mainwaring Ellerker of Risby, co. York, deduced from the time of the Conqueror to the year 1783, drawn up by William Ratcliffe, Rouge Croix, is in existence. It is a long roll on canvas with the arms of Mainwaring and Ellerker emblazoned, the whole roll being 42 inches by 12½ inches. A drawing of the coat of arms is to be seen on some cups and saucers at Kilderry, viz.: Argent, a fess dancette sable betwixt three talbots' heads coupé at the shoulders, two and one, proper. The crest is a talbot's head coupé at the shoulders.

One Miss Ellerker (Elizabeth), whose picture is noted in Chapter VIII., married 1st . . . Laird, 2ndly . . . Rankin, whose picture also hangs on the walls of Kilderry House.

Another sister married a Mr. Gomonde, whose issue died without leaving further issue. Charles and Susan Gomonde were living about 1886 at Bath, where they died.

FRERE.

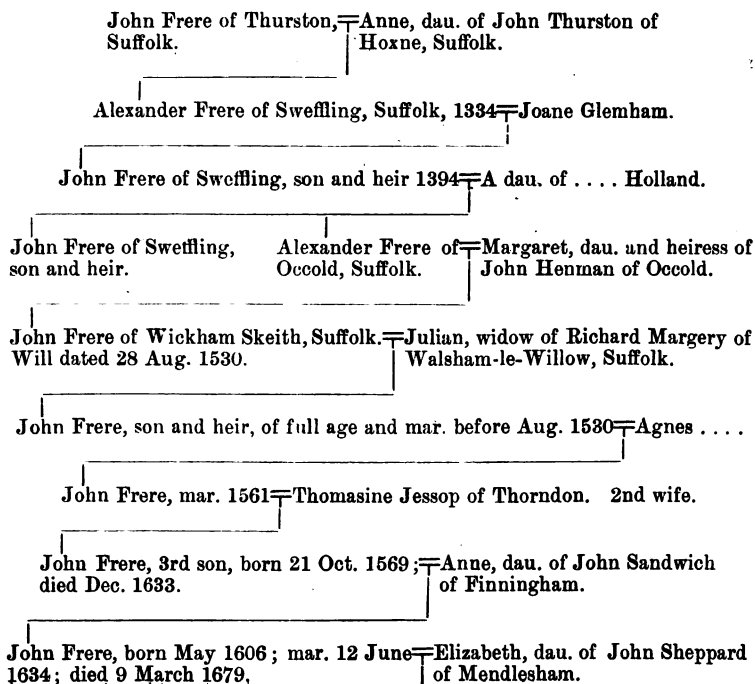
[*Extracted from "The Pedigree of the Family of Frere of Roydon in Norfolk and Finingham in Suffolk," by Horace Frere, 1874.*]

The family of Frere can be traced back to the latter end of the thirteenth century. The name of Le Frere, as it was generally written, occurs in deeds and documents of much earlier date in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and a recent French genealogist professes to trace the family to one Richard Le Frere, who appears to have come to England with William I. and to have fought under the banner of the celebrated Robert Malet, who was Lord of the Manor of Finningham Hall in Suffolk. He afterwards settled in Suffolk, and is stated to have borne arms; Two leopards' faces in pale between as many flanches,

The arms (Or, two leopards' faces in pale, gules, between as many flanches of the latter) are recognized in the Heralds' Visitations. In the book of Visitation of the County of Suffolk in the year 1662 in the College of Arms, London, they are recorded as above, but they were borne by Sheppard Frere in 1739 with the colours transposed (Gules, two leopards' faces in pale, or, between as many flanches of the latter), and have been so borne by the Finningham branch of the family since that time. Some of the family of Frere settled in the Island of Barbados in the seventeenth century, and have been esteemed persons of the first consideration in that colony.

The crest is: Out of a ducal coronet, or, an antelope's head argent, armed or. Motto: "Traditum ab antiquis servare, and, Frère ayme Frère."

A skeleton pedigree of Frances Anne Frere is here attached:—



John Frere, born Jan. 1645 ; mar. 16 Sep. 1669 ; = Anne, dau. of John Pretyman of Bacton.
died Jan. 1709.

Edward Frere of Thwaite Hall, Suffolk, = Ellenor, dau. and coheir of Thomas born April 1680 ; mar. 14 March 1712 ; Smith of Thrandeston Hall.
died 6 May 1766.

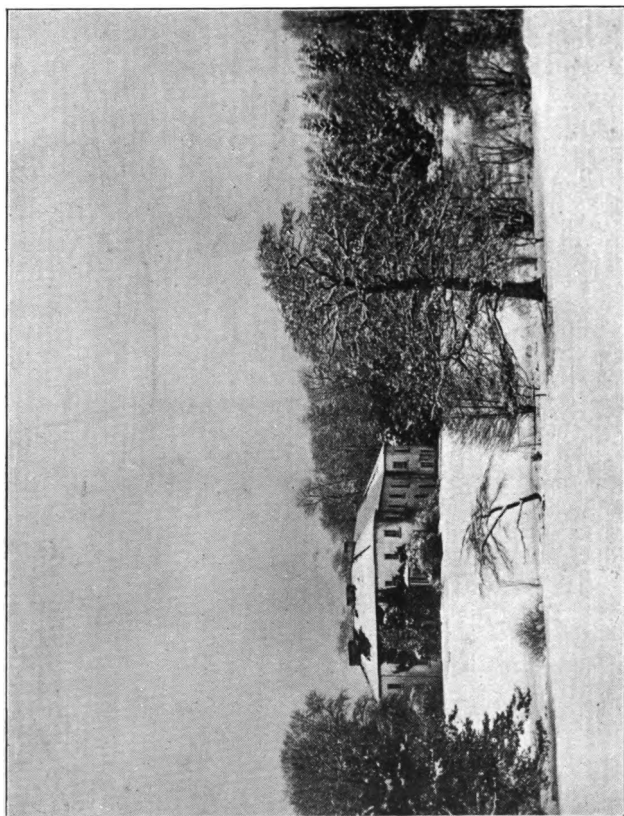
Sheppard Frere of Roydon, Norfolk, born = Susannah, dau. of John Hatley of 14 Sep. 1712 ; mar. 22 June 1739 ; died London and Kirby Hall, Essex ; 14 July 1780. died 1779.

John Frere, = Jane, dau. born 10 Aug. of John 1740 ; mar. Hookham 12 July of Bed- 1768 ; died dington. 12 July 1807.	Edward Frere, = Mary, dau. born 4 Sep. of John 1742 ; mar. Barker of 1781 ; died Shropham. 1819, leaving issue.	Ellenor, born 12 March 1744 ; mar., 1 Jan. 1766, Sir John Fenn ; died Nov. 1813, s.p. — Judith, born 28 Sep. 1747 ; died 22 May 1754.
--	--	---

William Frere, born 1775 ; mar., 4 May 1810, Mary, dau. of Brampton Dil- lingham of Let- ton ; died 25 May 1836, leav- ing issue.	Bartholomew Frere, born 1776 ; died 29 May 1851, s.p.	James Hatley Frere, born 6 Feb. 1779 ; mar., 1809, Merian, dau. of Matthew Martin ; died 8 Dec. 1866, leaving issue.	Temple Frere, born 16 May 1781 ; mar., 1816, Jane, dau. of Sir Richard Rich- ards ; died 7 July 1859, leaving issue.	Jane, born 16 March 1773 ; mar. Admiral Sir John Orde, and died 16 Sep. 1829. — Susanna, died 1839.
---	---	--	--	---

John Hookham Frere, born 21 May 1769 ; mar., 12 Sep. 1816, Elizabeth Jemima, Countess Dowager of Erroll ; died 7 Jan. 1846, s.p.	Edward Frere of Clydach Llanelly, born 16 Sep. 1770 ; mar., 28 July 1800 ; died 5 Mar. 1844.	= Mary Anne, dau. and coheir of James Greene ; died 10 Jan. 1846.	George Frere of Twy- ford House, Herts, born 1 April 1774 ; mar., 21 Aug. 1806, Elizabeth Raper, dau. of W. Grant of Inver- ness ; died 27 April 1854, leaving issue.
--	---	---	--

Edward Frere, born 30 Aug. 1805 ; died 23 July 1841, unmar.	William Edward Frere of Bit- ton, born 6 June 1811 ; mar., 22 March 1838, Eliza Jane Osborne ; died 23 March 1880, leaving issue.	Henry Bartle Edward Frere, 1st Bart., born 29 March 1815 ; mar., 10 Oct. 1844, Cath- erine Arthur ; died 29 May 1884, leaving issue.
George Edward Frere of Roydon, born 29 Jan. 1807 ; mar., 3 Dec. 1840, Isabella Tudor ; died 3 Dec. 1887, leaving issue.	John James Bartholomew Ed- ward Frere, born 28 Sep. 1812 ; mar., 4 Feb. 1846, Anne, dau. of George Frere of Twyford House ; died 20 Jan. 1864, leaving issue.	Richard Edward Frere, born 28 Feb. 1817 ; died 18 Nov. 1842.



GLENALLA.

[*To face p. 85.*]

B |

Arthur Edward Frere,
born 22 June 1825;
mar., 11 Jan. 1847, Eli-
zabeth Price; died 9
Nov. 1848, leaving issue.

—
Mary Anne, died 25
June 1877.

Jane Ellinor Arabella,
died 6 April 1872.

—
Isabella Susanna, mar.,
1846, Henry Browne
Mason; died 7 April
1860.

Frances Anne, born 4 Feb.
1819; mar., 29 Jan. 1840,
W. HART, son of G. V. Hart
of Kilderry.

—
Emma, mar., 15 Dec. 1849,
Rev. Arthur Legrew; died
9 Dec. 1880.

HUME AND MURRAY FAMILIES.

MURRAY.

The brothers George and John Murray were undertakers and came from the parish of Whithorn in Wigtonshire.* The Murrays of this branch are believed to have moved from Morayshire into Galloway as early as the twelfth century; but they only began to make themselves known in the district last named about the beginning of the fifteenth century. From that date the Murrays were owners of the property known as Broughton, of which George Murray was in possession at the commencement of the seventeenth century. He and his brother were Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber of James I. John Murray of Cockpool leased lands called Plumpton Park, etc., for forty years from May 1605 by Warrant.†

Broughton seems to have been mortgaged heavily, and appears to have been redeemed by another member of the family after George Murray had taken up his abode in the wilds of Donegal, viz., "The Rosses." His portion was sold to his brother John after his death at Lifford on 6 August 1613. The remainder of his lands reverted to the Crown.

John Murray of Cockpool, his brother, was one of the largest landowners under the Plantation scheme. He married Mary . . . , a god-daughter of Mary Queen of Scots. He was created Earl of Annandale in 1624; the title

* "Plantation of Ulster," pp. 296, 504.

† Cal. State Papers (Domestic Series), James I.

becoming extinct in 1658 was subsequently revived in the Johnstone family. Boylagh was the large territory of 10,000 acres granted to him.

His son Hugh Murray married Kearns.*

His son John Murray leased Glenalla and Carroblagh from Kilner Brogin about 1698.

His son John Murray married 1st, before 1714, Bathia Freeman; 2ndly Mary Cavius, widow of Lord Blayney. By his first wife he had issue:—

- (1) Freeman, who died young.
- (2) James, married Nikola Anna Johnstone, of whom later.
- (3) Andrew, a barrister, who died February 1756.
- (4) Barbara, married 1st Andrew Patton; 2ndly Johnstone of Monaghan.

By his second wife he had issue:—

- (5) Frances, married Lord Claremont.
- (6) Elizabeth, married Lord Rossmore.
- (7) Mary Anne, married Right Hon. Theophilus Jones.
- (8) Henrietta, married Henry West

James (No. 2 of above), a Captain in the Army, had one son John, a Lieut.-General in the Army, and four daughters, one of whom, Jane, married John Hume, Dean of Derry.

On the death of Andrew Murray in 1756 he left in his will, which was proved by his brother-in-law Andrew Patton, directions that his property in co. Donegal was to be disposed of for the benefit of the children of his brother James Murray of Killybegs, deceased, and his sister Barbara Johnstone of Monaghan.

On 23 June 1801, in pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of 29 May 1800, Andrew Patton and the children of James Murray sold their several estates in the lands of Glenalla and Carroblagh to the Rev. George Hart for £1700, with warranty from each of them and their heirs.

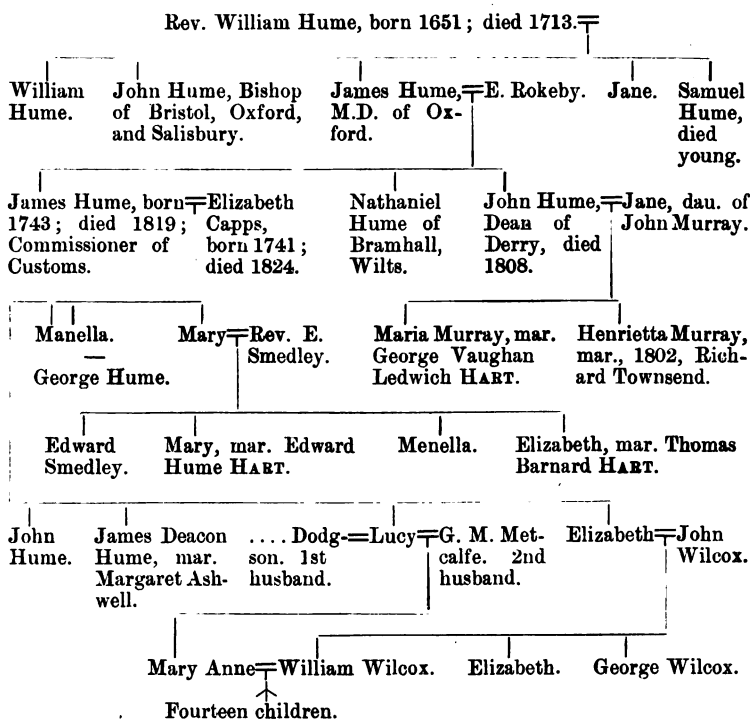
* From papers in possession of H. C. Hart (X) and written by Thomas Barnard Hart.

HUME.

The Hume family were descended from an ancient Border family, the Humes or Homes, as it was occasionally written, of Marchmont, whose arms James Deacon Hume consequently bore, viz., Vert, a lion rampant argent. Crest: A lion's head erased argent. Motto: True to the end. The elder branch of his family had an immediate claim to the dormant peerage, Marchmont.*

John Hume, Dean of Derry, used to take an important part in the anniversary of the shutting of the Gates of Derry by the Apprentice Boys, and preached a sermon in the Cathedral on the first centenary, viz., 1788. An extract of his will is given in Chapter VIII.

It will be seen from the accompanying tabular pedigree that the Humes and Harts were very closely related to one another by marriage:—



* Badham's "Life of James Deacon Hume" (published London, 1859).

SAMPSON.

Marmaduke, Lord Sampson, second brother of David, son of David, senior, Duke of Normandy, his son Sir Horlovin Sampson, an expert and valiant soldier, came into England with William the Conqueror, married Marianna, daughter of Sir Henry de Harvey, second brother of Edward, Duke of Orleans. His son Sir John Sampson, Knt. Banneret, married Marianna, daughter of Sir Ralph St. Leger, a Norman knight, who seated himself in Devonshire, and from him descended the honourable family of St. Leger of England and Ireland. His son Sir Richard Sampson married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Devereux, Knt. Banneret (which Sir John attended the Black Prince in his wars, and was made Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports and Steward of the Household by Richard II.). The said Sir Richard's son, Edward Sampson, Esq., of Kent, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Browne of the honourable family of the Brownes of Montague in the realm of England. His son Sir John Sampson, Knt., married Judith, daughter of Sir John Lawrence, Knt. Banneret, who originally was descended from Evsoke (?), sometime Earl of Bloyne. His son Michael Sampson, Esq., married Ann, daughter of Sir Charles Thynne of Warminster, Knt. His son Sir John Sampson, Knt. Banneret, married Iema, daughter of Sir John Gretton, Knt. Banneret, a worthy family of great antiquity. His son Sir Ephraim Sampson of Kent, Esq., married Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Musgrave of Hapton in Westmorland. His son Michael Sampson of Kent married Judith, daughter of Sir Hugh Annesley of Mapple Durham in the county of Oxford, Knt. Banneret. His son Sir Ralph Sampson Sampson of Kent, Knt. Banneret, in the reign of Henry VIII. married Arabella, daughter of Sir Edward Dawson of Spaldington, Yorkshire, Knt. His son Richard Sampson, Bishop of Chichester, afterwards of Lichfield, 1546. His son John Sampson of Horsemenlane in Kent, Esq.; his son John Sampson, Esq., came into Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His son the HONBLE. RICHARD SAMPSON, Major

in the Army, died 1652, and buried at Fahan. HIS DAUGHTER ELIZABETH MARRIED CAPTAIN JOHN HART (F) OF MUFF. His daughter Mary married Wray of Castle Wray, and is buried with her father in the old church of Fahan, co. Donegal. His son Michael Sampson, Esq., of Kinduffcarriek and Burt, in co. Donegal, was a Colonel in the Army, was attainted by King James's Parliament in 1689, and killed in the army of King William in 1691; he married Letitia, daughter of Sir Humphrey Galbraith, granddaughter of Sir Paul Gore. His son* Ralph Sampson married Jane, daughter of Richard Jones, Esq., of Dallantown, co. Meath. Another son of Michael and Letitia was William Sampson of Burt and Inch Castle, a Colonel in the Army, who married in 1701 ANNE, eldest daughter and co-heiress of COL. GEORGE VAUGHAN of Buncrana Castle, Governor of County Donegal, and third in descent from Sir John Vaughan, Governor of the City and County of Londonderry from 1611 to 1643. They had nine children, of whom Michael Sampson, Vicar of Lambeg and Rector of Kilrea, married in 1734 Anne, daughter of Hill Wilson of Purdisburn, Esq. His son Arthur Sampson, Clerk of Londonderry, Rector of Leyd in co. Antrim, and of co. Limerick, married in 1757 Mrs. Mary Mercer, daughter of George Spaight of Carrickfergus, Esq. His son George Vaughan Sampson, Clerk, Rector of Errigal (died 1827), married Hester, daughter of Alexander Lawrence of Coleraine, Esq. Their children were Helen, Arthur, George Vaughan (of Walworth House, co. Derry, Clerk), Thomas, Edmond (Captain, 22nd Regiment, N.I.), and others, who were all dead by 1902.

The above history was taken by Josephine Frances Hart from the pedigree of Mrs. Trench, the last of the North of Ireland Sampson family, in 1905.

* Ralph Sampson, Esq., of the lineal descent of Sir John Sampson of Kent, Knt. Banneret, originally descended of Sir Horlovin Sampson, a most valiant knight, who came into England with William the Conqueror, deriving his pedigree from the Right Hon. Marmaduke, Lord Sampson, first of his family surnamed Sampson (*a quo nominatur* Sampson); he was second brother of David, junior, son of David, senior, Duke of Normandy, as Sir Thomas Hawley, principal Herald and King-at-Arms of England in the eighth year of the reign of Henry VIII. gives an account in the ancient and authentic annals of England, transmitted to me. . . . Charles Lynegar.

TRAVERS.

The Travers family is one of very ancient lineage, and branches of the family existed in several parts of England. The senior branch was resident near Preston in Lancashire, and was termed Travers of Nateby and Tulketh. Offshoots of the family lived in Cheshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorset, and Devon, and one large mercantile family in London.

The earliest mention of the Travers seems to be that of John Travers, who married Alison, the daughter of Marmaduke Tulketh of Tulketh ante 1188.

A large number of pedigrees of the Travers families have been arranged by H. J. Sides of the Bodleian Library, from a collection by S. Smith Travers, and were printed by Parker at Oxford in 1864. The senior branch has been recorded down to the year 1631 in the above work; but the difficulty of joining up all the families resident in other parts of the kingdom seems to have been great, owing to the enormous number of members in each branch.

The name of the family seems to have been spelt in many different ways, according to the whim of the writer, who in the old days seemed to have spelt words phonetically. Travis, Traviss, Traverse, Travys, Treves are a few examples to be met with in old deeds and registers.

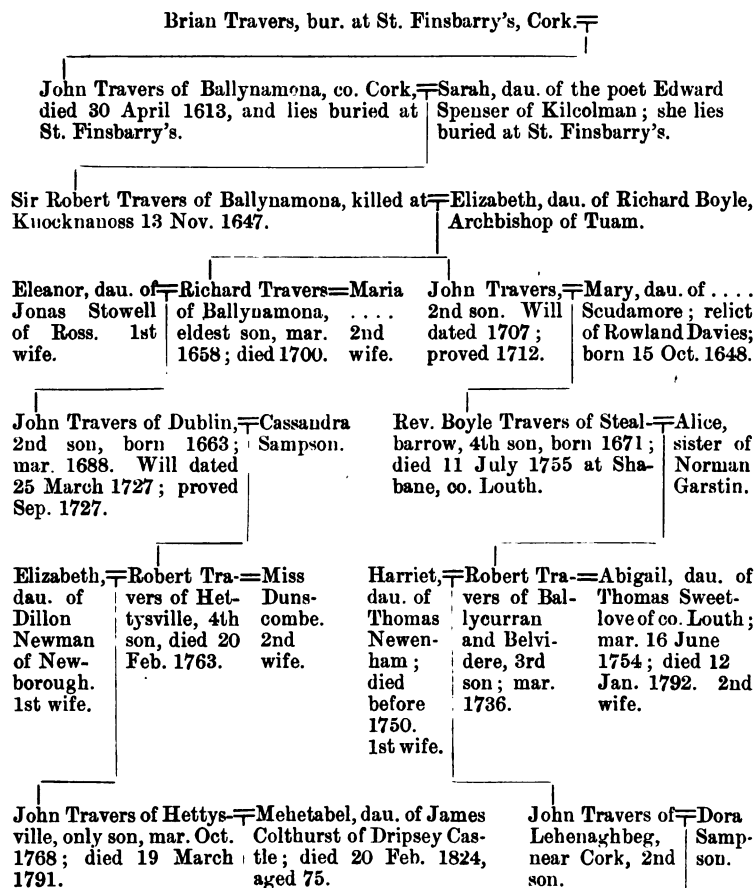
The first Travers who settled in Ireland was supposed to be Bryan Travers de Nateby, who settled in Ireland in 1599, and married the heiress of the estate of Pill, near Bristol. He is said to be the son of Richard Travers of Nateby, who married Grace, the daughter of . . . Redman of Harewood Castle. The Irish family of Travers resided in or near Cork, the town of Ballinamona being the residence of the family for many generations. They, as in the case of the Harts, seem to have been mixed up with the fighting in Ireland, as we read of Sir Robert Travers, the Vicar-General of Cork, being killed when commanding a division of the King's Army in the battle of Cappoquin 1643.

From the earliest times the Irish Travers have been represented for the most part in the Army or Navy, and

have in consequence earned the sobriquet of the "Fighting Travers."

The arms of the family are: Sable, a chevron argent between in chief two escallops, and in base a boar's head of the second. Crest: A tiger passant argent. Motto: "Nec temere, nec timide."

The following pedigree has been extracted from the full pedigrees in the possession of Joseph Oates Travers of the Devonshire Regiment. One of the pedigrees is one by Sir Bernard Burke, corrected and supplied by him to Mr. Smith Travers in 1863 :—



A		B
<p>Arabella, eld.=Robert Travers, eldest dau., born 1779(?); mar. 1788(?); died 20 July 1839.</p>	<p>Anne=Boyle Travers, 4th son, born 1784; died 1st wife. Aug. 1841.</p>	<p>Caroline, dau. of Rev. Julius Drake Brockman, Rector of Cherington and Vicar of Newington; born 8 Dec. 1799; mar. 1812. 2nd wife.</p>
<p>William Thomas Locke Travers, born 9 Jan. 1819; mar. twice, and died in New Zealand, leaving issue, by 1st wife Jane Oldham, one son Henry Hammersley and one dau. Anne Isabella, who mar. . . . Coleridge.</p>	<p>Julius Brockman=Travers, born 8 Oct. 1820; mar. 6 Feb. 1845; died at Southampton 20 Jan. 1904.</p>	<p>Matilda, dau. of Henry George Johnston of Fort Johnston, co. Monaghan; born 22 Oct. 1824, and died 6 May 1902 at Southampton.</p>
<p>Henry Boyle Travers, born 14 Oct. 1845; killed in New Zealand 8 May 1869, unmar.</p> <p>Maria Eliza, born 15 May 1848; mar. Edward Chichester HART. Has issue two sons and one dau. (<i>Vide</i> pp. 56, 59.)</p>	<p>Eva Louisa, born 1 May 1855; mar., 8 March 1879, Evered Poole; died 24 May 1897, leaving issue one son and one dau.</p>	<p>Caroline Josephine, born 30 Nov. 1857; mar., 14 Oct. 1875, Frank Morton Ollivier of New Zealand. Has issue two sons and one dau.</p> <p>Julia Beatrice, born 29 Nov. 1859; mar., 10 Feb. 1900, Vivian G. Drake Brockman, and has issue one son.</p>
<p>John Henry Travers, born 28 June 1823.</p> <p>James Travers, born 29 Nov. 1834.</p> <p>Anne Isabella, born 12 June 1813.</p>	<p>Harriett Ann, born 21 June 1825; died at St. Servan 18 June 1826.</p> <p>Anne, born 16 July 1827; mar. Mr. Chubb of Plymouth.</p> <p>Eliza, born 29 July 1829.</p>	<p>Caroline, born 18 June 1832; mar., 15 July 1859, U. Evans; died 1905, leaving issue.</p> <p>Cornelia Jane, born 5 Jan. 1842, and still living.</p>

With regard to the name of "Fighting Travers," an interesting article was published in a New Zealand paper, from which the following is extracted:—

"Apropos of an article I published some time ago on duelling during the last hundred years, an Indian correspondent sends me some interesting facts anent an immediate forbear of 'The Fighting Travers,' a family which not only can boast of one of the few clear and flawless† pedigrees going back to the Conquest, but which

* The portion of above Pedigree from Boyle Travers has been extracted from Colouel J. B. TRAVERS' Family Bible.

† This is hardly a fact; the father of Brian Travers is not known.—Ed.

possesses a record that has beaten every other in the matter of military families. Joseph Oates Travers,* a Subaltern in the Rifle Brigade, won not a little fame during the Peninsular War by fighting an officer, who had made some insulting remarks about the regiment. The encounter took place on a bright moonlight night. Each chose three seconds and there and then with blood still hot they went outside and fought, Mr. Travers shooting his opponent dead.

"The matter was hushed up, but, as was natural, the sympathies of the regiment were entirely with the man who had upheld its honour. Still, when the war was over, he was obliged to leave the Army; but later he was given an appointment at Portsmouth and dubbed 'Major,' although he remained to the end only a Subaltern.

"In those days Joseph Travers was one of the six Travers of the Rifle Brigade, three being his brothers, the other two his cousins. The Travers were indifferently devoted to both services, and the 'Major' had two brothers in the Navy. All six married and had between them twenty-three sons, who in due course all went into the Army, where they so distinguished themselves as to merit the appellation of 'The Fighting Travers.'

"Travers is naturally an honoured Army name, and at the present moment there are three of them up at the Front.† Colonel Travers commands the 2nd Ghoorkhas, Captain J. Oates Travers in the Devon Regiment, and Ernest Travers the 4th Ghoorkhas, all three being grandsons of Sir Robert Travers, who, more fortunate than his brother, remained to the end connected with the Rifle Brigade.

"Even far away in the Dark Ages the Travers must have been addicted to warfare, for their arms bear the scallop-shells, implying that a Travers distinguished himself in the Crusades.‡

"We have two representatives of the above family in Wellington. Mr. W. T. L. Travers of Wellington, barrister, is the eldest son of the late Captain Boyle Travers, one of the Travers of the Rifle Brigade above referred to. His father enlisted the first company of the 2nd Battalion of that Regiment in 1805, and was with the expedition to Denmark in that year under Sir John Moore. He was afterwards severely wounded at Bergen op Zoom by a spent grapeshot. He acted as galloper to General Sir Kenneth Douglas, Bart., the great-grandfather of Sir Kenneth Douglas,

* The son of John Travers of Hettysville and Miss Colthurst.

† Tirah Campaign. ‡ The scallop-shell theory is a fallacy.—Ed.

Bart., solicitor, of this city, at the Battle of Maxheim, where he had two horses shot under him whilst carrying orders to various parts of the field.

“Mr. W. T. L. Travers served as Lieutenant commanding a troop in the 2nd Lancers of the British Legion in Spain from 1835 to 1837, and on his return to England entered upon the study of law. Mr. Kenyon Travers, an officer under the Wellington Harbour Board, is a grandson of Major Nicholas Travers, one of the six above referred to. His father was the eldest son of the late Major Nicholas, and was himself Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Battalion of the West India Regiment.

“The second son of Major Nicholas is Major-General Frederick Travers, who commanded the Royal Artillery in Auckland in 1854.

“Mr. W. T. L. Travers' younger brother Colonel J. B. Travers entered the Army in 1837, and served in the Ceylon Rifles and in the 31st Foot, and has for many years been District Paymaster at Southampton.”

W. T. L. Travers was born at Castle View, near Newcastle, co. Limerick. He was educated in France at St. Servan, and fought in the Carlist War 1835—38. He was admitted to the Bar in 1844 and practised at Chipping Camden and Evesham in Gloucestershire. He emigrated to New Zealand in 1849 and was admitted as barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Colony, and he was a member of the General Assembly. He died from a railway accident on 27 April 1902. His first wife died about 1892. His second wife was the daughter of Captain Barclay of Wellington. She married again Major Wood in the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut.-Colonel Julius Brockman Travers, when serving with the 31st Regiment in the Crimea from May 1855, was present at the Siege of Sebastopol and the fall of the fortress. He took part in the attacks upon the Redan of 14 June and 8 September, obtaining mention in despatches and receiving the medal with clasp and the Turkish medal.

VAUGHAN.

According to Doherty* John Vaughan came over to Ireland in 1599, and John and his brother Henry Vaughan seem to have been the first of the family who took up their residence in the north. Henry Vaughan† seems to have been the Governor of Doe Castle, and had under him six warders. At the same time that O'Doherty surprised Culmore he also took Doe Castle by a stratagem. The castle "was betrayed by a cowherd of the place, who was wrought by a friar to give the warders an alarm that seven or eight wolves were among the cattle, by which device were drawn out, all save one were slain and the castle taken. The women that were prisoners with O'Dogherty are now almost released and dismissed. The Bishop of Derry, his wife and sister, with some others are yet in their hands. Capt. Henry Vaughan in small hope of liberty."

The Vaughans were of Welsh extraction, and the family of Vaughans of Treverwyn, co. Hereford, and of Sutton, co. York, bore the same arms.‡

In 1610 amongst the names of servitors not in pay and willing to undertake were Captain John and Captain Henry Vaughan,§ although the former seems to have owned some land before. According to an inquisition, dated 1 September 1609, a quarter of land was proved to be in possession of John Vaughan, and Sir Arthur Chichester on 1 December 1609 writes to Salisbury to prevent the Londoners taking John Vaughan's lands at Dunnalong.||

On 19 February 1610-11 John Vaughan was granted 1000 acres and free fishing in Lough Swilly,¶ and Henry Vaughan on 30 November 1611 obtained 1000 acres called Moyres. John Vaughan had also another 1000 acres called Carnegill, which he had disposed of to John Wray by the time of Pynnar's survey.**

Both brothers were one of the first aldermen of Derry. In 1616 John Vaughan was knighted, made a member of

* "Innisowen and Tyrconnel," p. 146.

† Cal. State Papers, 1608, p. 496.

‡ Burke's "Heraldry," 1844.

§ Cal. State Papers, p. 368.

|| "Plantation of Ulster," p. 379.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 323.

** *Ibid.*, p. 524.

the Privy Council, and became Governor of Derry. He completed the walls of the city in 1615 and built the Cathedral Church, in the porch of which can now be seen a stone with the following inscription :—

“ Anno Do 1633 Car Regis 9
If Stones could speake
Then Londons prayse
Should sound who
Built this church and
Cittie from the grounde.”

His daughter and heir Sydney Vaughan married Sir Frederick Hamilton, the youngest son of Lord Paisley.*

Henry Vaughan was evidently not allowed to take up the Governorship of Doe after its capture, as in the Carew MSS. we read that Captain Sanford owned 500 acres and lived in the castle in 1619. He had issue a daughter Alice, who married George Cary of Redcastle,† and a son or sons, whose names cannot be traced. But there was a Captain Robert Vaughan in the siege of Enniskillen in 1689.

The Rev. George Vaughan Sampson states‡ that—

“ George Vaughan, third in descent from Sir John Vaughan, was Governor of the County of Donegal and lived in the Castle of Buncranagh. He had large estates in the Counties of Donegal and Fermanagh, and was married to Miss Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Fortescue of Drumisken in the county of Louth, by whom he had issue one daughter, who died young. He had four sisters, the eldest of whom (Anne) was married to Colonel William Sampson, the second to Mr. Brooke, and the third (Marianna) to Mr. HART; the fourth died unmarried. . . . Mr. Vaughan was distinguished through life as an enterprising improver: he built the town of Buncranagh, and there erected the first bleach-green and machinery which existed in his native county. He also erected salt-pans at Porthall, after having built on that place an handsome dwelling-house, several villages, and numerous offices of almost every useful description. He lived with hospitality, approaching to a princely display, and finally he died at Porthall, whence his corpse was brought to Londonderry, where it lay in state for three

* Lodge's "Peerage," vol. v., p. 174.

† "Derriana," p. 100.

‡ "Survey of Londonderry"; also "Derriana," p. 83.

days and nights, after which it was conveyed to the family burying ground in the old church at Fahan, on the north side of the chancel. The name is extinct, and there is no monument over the tomb."

According to one account Vaughan left Hart and Brooke residuary legatees and cut off Sampson, owing to the latter having sold his own estates to indulge the extravagance of himself and his son, Colonel Robert Sampson. Castle Doe estates were not mentioned in his will, consequently litigation followed, and in the end Doe was sold to Hart for £4500 clear of costs.*

Another reason was given by the Rev. George Vaughan Sampson, viz., that "one evening after dinner, Vaughan having boasted rather proudly of the achievements of his family, which Sampson considered as greatly inferior to his own one of old English descent, the latter said that at the best he was but the descendant of a Welsh architect." This repartee was never forgiven by Vaughan till the family of Sampson was excluded from any share of the inheritance.

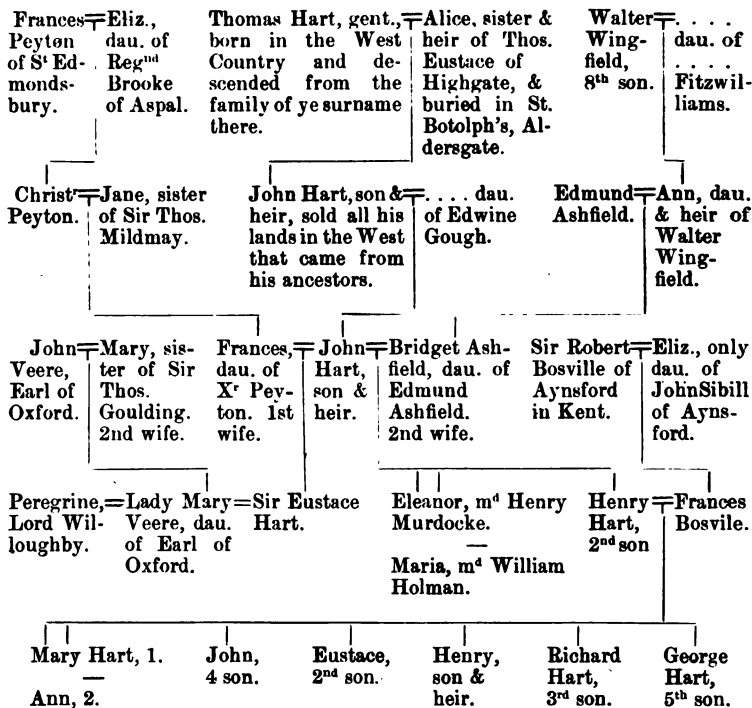
The arms of the Vaughans, as seen on the silver cake basket at Kilderry, were: Sable, a chevron between three boys' heads couped at the shoulders argent, crined or, enwrapped about the neck with as many snakes proper. The crest was, A boy's head couped at the shoulder, similar to that shewn in the arms.

* Sampson Pedigree, in possession of Mrs. Trench.

CHAPTER VIII.

Appendix, containing Wills, Documents, and
Sundry Notes.

PHILLPOTT'S PEDIGREE OF SIR EUSTACE HART.



A copy of this is to be seen in the British Museum (5507, p. 82, Visitation of Kent, by John Phillpott) and also in the College of Arms. In Blore's "History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland," printed at Stanford by Newcomb, Sir Walter Wingfield was 8th son of Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham, K.B., Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, who died in 1481, and died issueless. According to a Harleian MS., 1551, 21, Thomas Eustace lived 19 Henry VI., and died 25 Henry VI. (1446-47). In the same MS. John Hart is described as "of Highgate."

SIR WILLIAM BETHAM'S PEDIGREE.

Sir William Betham was Ulster King-at-Arms, and the following is an extract from his Notes, viii., 162:—

Thomas Hart, of a family resident in the West of Eng-land.	— Aline, sister and heir of Thomas Eustace of Highgate in Middlesex; buried in St. Botolph's Church, Aldersgate, London.	Walter Wing-field. . . . Fitz-william.
--	--	--

John Hart, son and heir, sold his estate in the West of England and settled in Kent.	— . . . dau. of Edwin Gough.	Edmund Ash-field of Suffolk.	— Ann Wing-field, dau. and heir.
--	------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------------

Frances, dau. of Christopher Peyton, son of Francis Peyton of St. Edmondsbury in Suffolk by Elizabeth, dau. of Reginald Broke of Aspal in Suffolk.	— John Hart, Esq. 1st wife.	— Bridget Ashfield. 2nd wife.
--	-----------------------------	-------------------------------

Sir Eustace Hart.	— Lady Mary Vere, dau. and coheir of John, Earl of Oxford, and relict of Peregrine Bartie, Lord Willoughby de Eresby.
-------------------	---

Henry Hart, Esq., only son by 2nd wife; a Captain in the Army; settled at Muff, co. Donegal, on the settle-ment of Ulster; died at Muff 6 Sep. 1637 (see funeral).	— Frances, dau. of Sir Robert Bosville of Aynsford in Kent, Knt., by Elizabeth, only dau. and heir of John Sibill of Aynsford, Esq.	Eleanor, mar. Henry Maddock. — Mary, mar. William Holman.
--	---	---

Henry Hart, died unmar.	Eustace Hart, unmar. in 1637.	John Hart — Elizabeth, dau. of of Muff.	Richard Hart, died unmar.	Richard Sampson of Burt, co. Donegal.
-------------------------	-------------------------------	---	---------------------------	---------------------------------------

Henry Hart of Muff — Anne, dau. of Sir Tristram Beresford, Bart.; mar. 9 Aug. 1679.

Ann, died 12/3/1682.	Letitia, died 12 April 1686.	Susanna, died 11 May 1686.	George Hart.
Mary.	Elizabeth.		Tristram Hart, died June 1688.

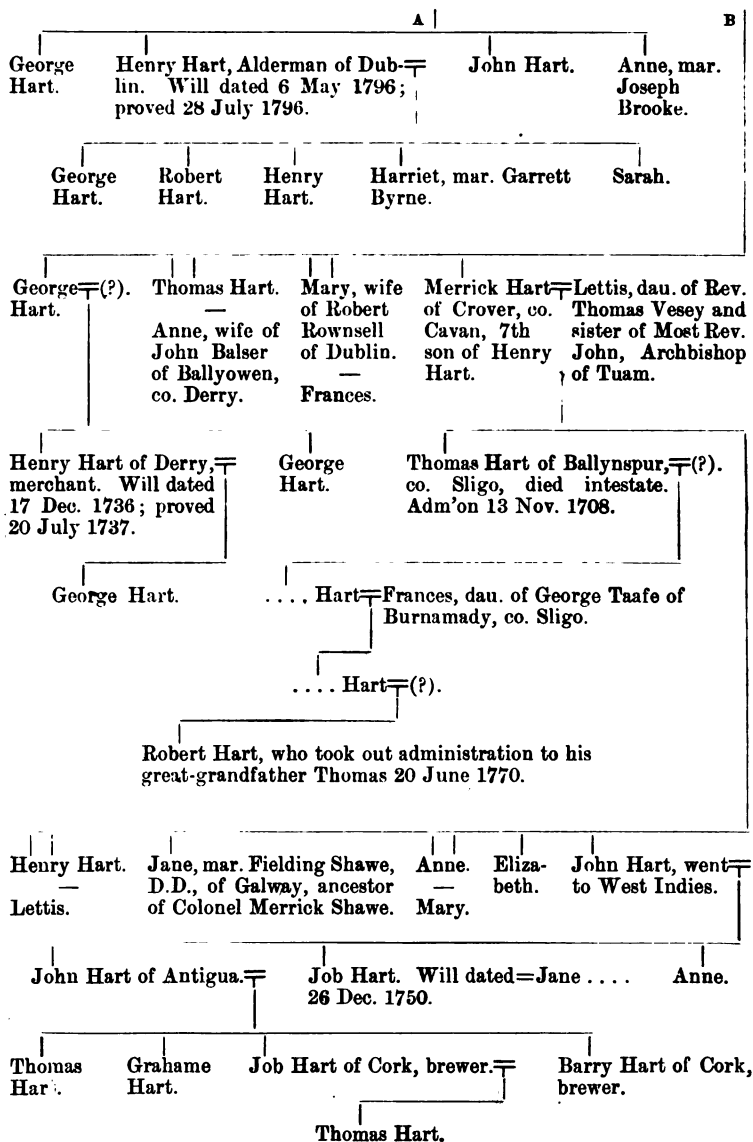
Henry Hart, lost 1689; taken by the Irish enemy June or July 1689, and no true account of him.	Henry Hart, Alder-man of Dublin. Will dated 7 Feb. 1763; proved 14 April 1763.	— Dorothy Rittar, mar. 8 March 1719.	Beresford Hart.	Michel Hart, died Dec. 1695.
			Ann.	
			Jane	

A

B

H 2

140892A



EXTRACTS FROM WILL OF SIR EUSTACE HART.

[*From the original at Somerset House.*]

1634. Sir Eustace Hart, Knt., of London, "being in perfect health," made his will 23 August 1634. [Died 18 September 1634.]

To be buried in a decent and seemly manner, but with little pomp and ceremonie, at the discretion of my loving wife, with the advice and assistance of my loving kinsmen Anthony Bouchier and W^m Frith. To Dame Jane Hart two dozen of my gould buttons sett with diamonds, and my jewel of gold set as a feather, set also with diamonds, and all my plate for the furnishing of her chamber. All my linen, both fine and coarse. To Dame Jane my beloved wife my mannour of Tottington-cum-Stamford and mortyndes with the lands, tenementes, & hordiments thereunto belonging, situate and lying in Co. Norfolk, for all the terme of years thereon to come by lease thereof conveyed to me by Sir Geo. Honage, Kt., for the term of her natural life.

I give and bequeath to my nephew Rich^d Harte, 3rd son of my brother Henry Harte, one annuity or yearly rent charge of £20 out of the said mannour of Tottington-cum-Stamforde and mortyndes to be paid to Rich^d Hart or his assigns for all my term of years.

I give unto my nephew John Harte one annuity of yearly rent charge of £20 out of said mannour, etc. The reversion after the decease of Dame Jane to Rich^d Harte. After his decease to John Harte for term of his natural life. If he die, then my nephew George Hart to inherit, and after his death my nephew Merricke to succeed, and if he should die then to my neeces Anne and Mary Harte, daus. of my brother Henry Harte, & to their assigns. Should Richard & John be under 21 years at my death then the £20 to be paid to my good kinsmen Anthony Bouchier & W^m Frith for the better maintenance of my said nephews Rich^d & John Harte.

I give unto my said nephew Richard the lease of my messuage & garden with appurtenances commonly called the House, or Chamber of Diana, or the Rosamundi, situated in the parish of S. Bennett Huda [?], near S. Paules wharf, London, which I hold by lease of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paules in London for divers years yet to come, by virtue of an assignment thereof made to me by & from M^{rs} Mary Barker, widow. But Dame Jane to have the use of it during her life. I give the said Richard £500

to be paid after the decease of Dame Jane. I give to my nephew John £1000 after Dame Jane's death. To the rest of the children of my said brother Henry who shall be living at decease of Dame Jane £500 to be equally divided amongst them. To my loving dau.-in-law M^{rs} Arabella Dowse my red bed and furniture thereof. To my sister-in-law M^{rs} Elizabeth Evelyn the little yellow bed and its furniture. £10 a peece to my brothers-in-law George and John Evelyn. To my sister Burridge* [? Bridget] £10. To my Goddau. Barbara Huett £20 to be paid to her father Robert Huett of St. John's, Midx., gent. To my servant James Wilson £20. To my loving kinsmen† Anthony Bouchier & W^m Frith £10 a peece. £5 to the poor of the parish in which I die. To my kinsman Robt. Hart, now in the Bermudas, £10 to be paid when he is 21. To Ann Harlam my cooke mayd £5.

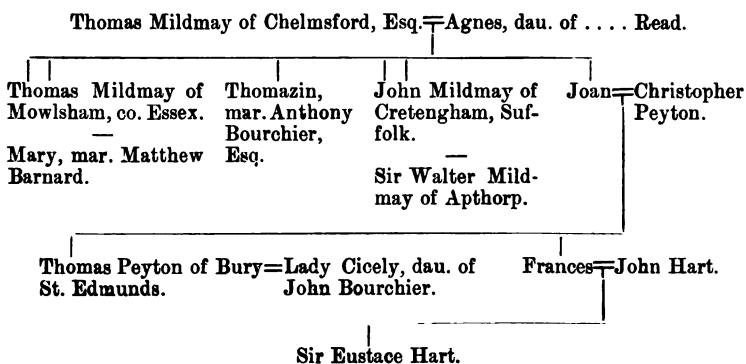
Residue to Dame Jane, who is joint executor [in a Chancery Suit she was stated to be sole executor] with her brothers George and John Evelyn.

Witnesses: Peter Cock, George Allestroye, John Bostock.

* "Mrs. Burridge" is written in the margin of the original will.

† Sir Eustace Hart was related to Anthony Bouchier through the Peyton and Mildmay family :—

("Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," vol. ii., p. 198; Harleian Society, "Visitation of Warwickshire.")



The only Frith found related to a Hart is one who married Alice Hart of Axminster, Devon, and is mentioned in a will left by Richard Hart of Chard 1628.

INDEX TO IRISH WILLS IN DUBLIN.

NOTE.—Those marked * are known to be members of the family or connected with the family by marriage.

- 1658 Edward Vaughan, Buncranagh, gent.
- *1659 George Hart of Templemore.
- 1662 Richard Hart, Cloghnamanagh, co. Limerick, Esq.
- *1672 Henry Vaughan, Buncranagh, Esq.
- 1676 Christopher Hart, Dublin, gent.
- *1681 Merrick Hart, Crover, Cavan.
- 1705 Richard Hart, Galestown, co. Meath.
- *1705 George Hart of Croskerril.
- *1712 Henry Hart, Muff, Esq.
- 1734 Rev. Henry Hart, Galway.
- 1737 Henry Hart, Londonderry, Sheriff.†
- *1740 John Hart, Warfield, Berks, Esq. (copy).‡
- 1742 Henry Hart, Coolruss, Limerick, gent.
- 1747 David Hart, Dublin, hosier.
- 1750 Mary Hart *alias* Russell, wife of Henry Hart, Dublin.
- *1755 John Hart, Ensign in Colonel Dunbar's Regiment of Foot.
- *1756 Andrew Murray, Fannet, co. Donegal.
- 1758 Job Hart of Antigua, merchant (copy).§
- *1758 George Hart, Kilderry, Esq.
- 1759 Edward Hart, Kilcock, Queen's County.
- 1760 Anne Hart, Dublin, widow.
- 1763 Henry Hart, Dublin, Alderman.||
- 1762 Elizabeth Hart, Dublin, widow.
- *1762 James Murray, Killybegs, co. Donegal.
- 1778 Isaac Murray, Ballintra, co. Donegal, gent.
- 1781 William Murray, Lifford, co. Donegal.
- 1788 Roger Hart, a prisoner of war, S. Domingo.
- 1791 Percival Hart, Coolruss, co. Limerick, Esq.
- 1793 Esther Hart, Dublin, widow.
- *1793 Rev. Henry Barnard, Maghera, co. Derry, LL.D.
- 1794 Catherine Hart, Dublin, widow.
- 1796 William Hart.
- 1796 Henry Hart, Dublin.¶
- *1797 Susannah Ledwich.

† See p. 100.

‡ Original in Somerset House.

§ Original in Somerset House, and see pp. 100, 118.

|| See pp. 40, 100.

¶ See p. 99.

- 1799 Robert Hart, Dublin, skinner.
- 1801 Jane Hart, Dublin, widow.
- 1802 Mary Hart, Dublin, widow.
- *1804 Rev. William Ledwich.
- 1804 John Hart, Sackville Street, Dublin.
- 1809 James Hart, South Earl Street, Dublin, attorney.
- 1810 Owen Hart, Dublin, merchant.
- 1811 George Hart, Lieut.-Colonel 36th Foot.
- *1817 John Hart of Ballynagarde.
- *1818 John Hume, Dean of Derry.
- *1827 Georgina Hart of Ballynagarde.
- *1832 George Vaughan Hart, General, of County Donegal.
- *1838 John Richard James Hart of Doe Castle.
- *1838 George Vaughan Ledwich Hart of Glenalla.

WILL OF GEORGE HART OF TEMPLEMORE, 1659.

[Copied from the Original in the Record Office, Dublin.]

1659, 30 Aug. I, George Hart, to be buried in the church of Redcastle.

First I will & bequeath to my now wife Elizabeth Hart all my lands, goods, household stuffs, tenements, etc., whatsoever I have in the co. Donegall & Londonderry.

My wife shall enjoy the two quarters of land of Erarweeij & Dereareele, both in barony of Kill McCreanenan & co. Donegall, until my eldest sonne Henry Hart shall come of age, but if she die before 21 years expire then aforesaid land to be disposed of to best advantage for my eldest sonne. Failing Henry to my second son George Hart; failing him to my third son Chichester Hart. To my wife the mill & lease of Glanngan held from my Lord Chichester, together with the morgage of Owen O'Dogherty, for her life, then to my second son George. To my 3rd son Chichester Hart the mill & four Balliboes of land, together with the home formerly reserved unto ye mill which I have by lease from Mr. Roper. To my wife the quarter of land of Mugh with the house and mill, the quarter of land of Cregg, the quarter of land of Ardmore, the quarter of land of Ballyamell, and the quarter of land of Ballynegard during her life, and after her death unto my eldest sonne Henry Hart, and if it should happen that any of my three daughters, viz., Frances Hart, Elizabeth Hart, Mary Hart, come to be married during my wife's life, that my wife shall pay

unto every one of them that shall marry the sum of 3 score pounds, & if they should not marry in wife's life time, Henry Hart to pay them £60 a peece on marriage. If Henry Hart shall die without issue, the afore-mentioned five quarters of land, together with house and mill, shall fall unto my 2nd sonne George Hart, and if he should happen to die without issue, the same to fall unto my 3rd sonne Chichester; & whosoever is in possession, to pay my daughters the 3 score pounds a peece on marriage. After wife's decease my sonne Chichester to receive £10 yearly of the Rentes of the aforesaid 5 quarters of land during the lease.

To my wife the lands that I hould from the Mayrolty of Londonderry during her life, & after her decease to fall unto my sonne Henry Hart. I make my wife Elizabeth Hart my executrix, & my loving brother [torn away here*], Henry & George Cary, Captain Henry Vaughan, Captain Edward Cary, and my loving friend William Warren, Esq., the overseers thereof in whose love and Integritie I have confidence.

(Signed) GEO. HARTE.

Red seal: bend between three fleurs-de-lis. Proved 6 March 1660.

Witnesses: W^m Dutton, Sam Hill, Anthony Dobbin.

WILL OF MERRICK HART, 1681.

I, Merrick Hart of Crover in co. Cavan, Esq., to be buried in parish church of Bellemhugh (?) in barony of Clanmoghagh. My will is that my lands of Caulin, together with the rest of my real estate in s^d Barony, be managed by my dear wife M^{rs} Lettis Hart during her widowhood, or until she can raise the amount out of ye Rents, issues & profits of s^d estates the sum of £500 to be equally divided between Lettis Hart, Jane Hart, Ann Hart, Mary Hart, Elizabeth Hart, Henry Hart, & John Hart in lieu of their portions, and in case of any of my aforementioned children shall die before they receive their portions then their share to descend to the remainder of my children. My eldest son Thomas Hart, now of Middle Temple, London, shall have £30 yearly paid him out of my estates towards ye mainteyning of him in ye s^d Inns of Court, or until he begin to in ye practice of a Councillor at law & no longer. And when s^d Thomas Hart shall be able to pay the intire

* There is a hole here, and the text might have read brothers-in-law Henry and George Cary, or he might have mentioned his own brother.

som of £500 into ye hands of my dear wife, ye most Rev. ye Archbishop of Tuam & my nephew Henry Hart of Muffe in co. Donegall for ye use & . . . of my above mentioned children, then my eldest son Thomas shall have my estates in ye Barony of Clannmoghlan, co. Cavan. Executors: Wife, Archbishop of Tuam & nephew M^r Henry Hart of Muffe. 14 March 1680.

Sealed with coat of arms and crest as mentioned in Chapter II., p. 9, line 34, *et seq.*

Witnesses: Sam Townley, Henry Waldrom, William Brooker, William B . . .

Proved 21 July 1681.

WILL OF GEORGE HART, 1705.

I, L^t George Hart of Crosskerril, leave all my worldly goods to my dearly beloved wife M^{rs} Mary Hart during her widowhood and ye care of such children as it has pleased God to bless us with, desiring her to be advised by my executors, my trusty & well-beloved brothers Henry Hart of Muffe and William (Larkin?) of Birdstone, Esq^{res}, in ye management both of my fortune and children. Should she remarry to have one third of my profitts.

Witnesses: Adam Read, W^m Cary, W^m Moss.

Signed 6 December 1705. (Not proved.)

Red seal: Arm holding a dagger. Helmet: Stag's head with "Moderate" as motto.

WILL OF HENRY HART, 1712.

Henry Hart of Muff, Esq., in Barony of Inishowen, Co. Donegall. To be buried in chappell of Muffe.

Whereas with my intermarriage with my present wife Anne Berrisford, the youngest dau. of Sir Tristram Berrisford of Coleraine, Kt. & Bart., deceased, I did then by a deed indented by me duely perfected, bearing date 14th Aug. 1679, made between me of the one part, W^m Jackson of Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, Esq., & Edw^d Cary, Esq., of the same, & W^m Godfrey, Esq., of the same, & Tristram Berrisford, Gent., of the same, on the other part, Trustees for & in behalf of my s^d wife Anne, settle on my wife £140 ster. for & during her natural life, as her joyniture in case she survived me s^d Henry Hart, & that in consideration of the true affection I then bare her & for ye sum of £700 ster. I then received with her as a mar. portion, which s^d joyniture of £140 to be paid out of the following lands & tenements, viz., the Quarter of land of

Muffe, ye $\frac{1}{4}$ of land of Creage, ye $\frac{1}{4}$ of land of Belliarnell, ye $\frac{1}{4}$ of land of Ardmore, & mountain of Miniauly lying & being in parish of Templemore & Barony of Inishowen, which I hold by lease from the R^t Honble. Arthure Earle of Donegall, with a corn milln thereon, & also the quarter of land of Bellienagard lying & being within the libertyes of Londonderry, which I hold by lease from the Honble. Society of ye Governors & Assistants, London, of ye new Plantation in Ulster within the Realme of Ireland, as also a parcell of land called Termanbacco, which I then held by lease from ye corporation of Londonderry, which lease is since expired & taken from me, also the two quarters of land of Errewmore & Derrereile, being freeholds belonging to me, lying & being in the Barony of Killmacrennan & Co. Donegall, & also a moyetie of ye church land of Culdaff & Clencah, & also a moyetie of the quarter land of Balleachan & Glenagniny, which said church land of Culdaff & Clencah & ye land of Balleachan & Glenagniny I since sold, ye terme of ye lease being neare expired, therefore, to prevent suits or controversies that may arise about my wife's said joynture, by aledging that I sold the aforesaid lands . . . and that I did renew my lease since I perfected ye said Deed of joynture of the quarter land of Muffe, of Creage, Ardmore, Balliarnell with ye corn mill on it, & ye mountaine of Minneauly, with R^t Hon. Lord Donegall, & also aledging that I did renew my lease of ye quarterland of Bellenagard with . . .

I do hereby ratify & confirme s^d joynture of £140 ster. per ann. . . My will is that my wife shall enjoy ye $\frac{1}{4}$ of land of Muffe, Creag, Ardmore, Belliarnell, etc., and the over plus over the £140 I bequeath unto my son George Hart all & singular the lands mentioned from my wife's decease, together with all rents, etc., he paying such legacies out of the lands when in possession of them after wife's death.

To my eldest dau. Elizabeth Harvy alias Hart, wife of John Harvy, gent., of Londonderry, £5 to buy her a sute of murning; I have already secured to her a marriage portion to be paid her by bond. To my 2nd son Henry Hart £200, to be paid out of debts due to me by bonds, when he attains age of 21 years; in meantime my wife to receive interest thereof for use of s^d son Henry. I leave to s^d son Henry the $\frac{1}{4}$ of land of Ardmaline, which I hold by lease from Earle of Donegall with this provision, that if his brother George, my son, doe give him £100 ster. at my death, George shall have s^d $\frac{1}{4}$ of land at his choice in lieu of s^d £100.

To Henry Hart, my s^d son, £100, to be paid him by George or whoever else possesses the s^d lands & tenements of ye premises after my death & that of wife, & should George die without heirs male that my son Henry shall enjoy all my lands, etc., & to his heirs male.

To my 2nd dau. Anne Hart £150 upon her marriage, & until her marriage to receive the interest thereon from my death for her maintenance, to be paid out of bonds due to me, provided she marry with her mother's consent.

To youngest dau. Jean Hart £150 [under same instructions as Anne receives hers], & also £50 to be paid by George. To wife Anne all her rings and jewells & 20 broad pieces of gold now in her possession, & also all my plate that is marked with the Berrisford's armes, together with the half of all my Household goods & cattle, & also £100 ster. out of my cash & debts due me by bonds, & that she enjoy & possess my now dwelling house in Muffe during her life, & after her decease the same to son George Hart & the residue of my worldly substance to son George, & he & wife to pay all just debts & funeral expenses.

Executors: Wife & son George.

Signed 8 February 1709.

Witnesses: Robt. Andrew, Ezekiel Wallwood, L. Watson.

Proved by George Hart, Armiger, 8 March 1712.

WILL OF JOHN HART OF WARDSTICK, CO. BERKS, 1740.

(Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 12, Spurway.)

I, John Hart of Wardsticke, Co. Berks, Esq., commonly called Governor Hart, do make my last Will & Testament as follows: I bequeath to my dau. Marylanda Hart one moiety of all the personal estate her mother dyed possessed of, consisting of Government security, money, plate, jewels. I also bequeath to her £5000 which four per cent. interest is to be paid to her from the day of my death until her marriage. I give to Adeliza Gore, spinster, £45, a debt due & owing to her from Agmondesham Vesey, Esq^r. All the residue of my personal estate, as also all lands in England, Ireland, or the Plantations abroad, I bequeath to my son Thomas Hart, who is my executor.

Witnesses: Rich^d Roberts, James Neil, W^m Legard.

Proved at London 26 Jan. 1740 by Thomas Hart, Esq.

PREROGATIVE WILL, DUBLIN, OF JOHN HART, 1755.

I, John Hart, Ensign in Regiment of Foot commanded by Colonel Dunbar. To my beloved wife Catherine Hart all my goods, rights, chattles, & worldly effects. A joint executrix with the Rev^d M^r Thos. Barnard, Rector of Maghera, & Samuel Moore, Esq., Doctor of Physick in Londonderry, my other two executors, & in case any of the three should decease before myself I do appoint Rev^d M^r John Torrens, Rector of Movil.

My son George Vaughan Hart to the care & protection of my wife, and leave at her decease all I now leave to her this 11th day October 1754.

Memo.—When the treaty of marriage was carried on with my present wife my Father engaged himself to pay me £100 on said marriage before several witnesses, viz., Geo. Vaughan, Esq., Rev. Lewis Burroughs, M^{rs} Barnard, wife to the R^t Rev^d Lord Bishop of Derry, & several others, which money is not paid, nor is there a bond given under my hand & seal. The Rev^d Edward Ledwich, Doctor of Laws, came this day & made oath that he was well acquainted with John Hart, Late Ensign . . . that before he went to America deposited the same [his will] in hands of Rev. John Torrens of Londonderry.

Proved 23 Dec. 1755.

WILL OF GEORGE HART OF KILDERRY, 1758.

I, George Hart, of Kilderry, co. Donegal, Esq^{re}. My bodie to be interred in my Father's grave in Chappel of Muff. I bequeath to my son Henry Hart and his heirs male my freehold lands of Erriowmore and Derreel in Barony of Kilmairen, co. Donegal, and the rentes, issues & profits thereof—failing the said Henry to my son Edward Hart & his issue, and failing said Edward to my grandson George Hart, son of my late son Tristram Hart and his issue male, & failing him to my grandson George Hart, son of my late son John Hart, deceased, & his issue male, & failing him then to my right heirs. I also bequeath to my son Henry all my lands which I hold from the Earl of Donegall, & all my goods and chattels, debts & credits. To my son Edward Hart my farm & lands of Ballynagard which I hold from the Irish Society of London, & the rents, issues & profits & my tenant right or benefit of renewal, and I also give my son Edward two of my best cows, the Bay mare which I got from M^{rs} Young & the young black

mare, as also six silver spoons & my Silver soup spoon. To my dau. Ann Hart £800, also my green Bed, Feather bed & bolster, 3 prs. best blankets, ditto sheets, 2 pillow cases, etc., & all the rest of the furniture in the Green room in my dwelling house, as also my chaise & chaise horse & harness belonging thereunto. To my dau. Elizabeth Harvey £400. To my grandson George Hart, son of my late son John Hart, £100. To my grandson George Hart, son of my late son Tristram Hart, £100, to be secured to him in such manner as his mother shall have no power over it. I appoint my sons Henry & Edward Hart and my dau. Ann Hart executors. To the poor of Templemore in the cure of Muff 10 guineas.

Signed 13 April 1758.

Witnesses: Robt. Lee, Thos. Welch, Neal M^cConellogue.

Proved 29 June 1758.

EXTRACTS FROM WILL OF HENRY HART OF ROCHESTER, 1782.

Will dated 22 Aug. 1782 of Henry Hart of Rochester, co. Kent. He left his house in the parish of St. Nicholas within the city of Rochester to Dinah Marriner* for life, then to his brother Rev. E. Hart for ever. To George Hart, a Lieut. on board the Bedford man of war £500, other stock to Rev. E. Hart for life, then to all his nephews and nieces alive at the death of Rev. E. Hart. Stock to be at once transferred to names of Rev. E. Hart and of his nephew George Harvey. Residue to Rev. E. Harvey; nephew Ludford Harvey, sole executor.

Codicil, July 4th 1786.

His niece Frances, wife of George Charlton, had died, leaving William Charlton and Alicia Charlton (two children). They to take mother's share.

[NOTE.—This will was at Kilderry in 1896.]

WILL OF SUSANNAH LEDWICH, 1797.

Susannah Ledwich of City of Dublin, Widow. Whereas by a deed of settlement dated 20 July 1776 & executed upon marriage of my eldest son Thos. Ledwich with Mary O'Neill, spinster, certain lands & tenements & freehold estates of my late husband Rev. Edw^d Ledwich, Dean of Kildare, were settled &

* His housekeeper.

limited to use of s^d son Thos. Ledwich for life, & then to first son of marriage, & in fault of heirs to said Edw^d & his heirs for ever. And whereas there are no heirs & s^d Edw^d Ledwich is dead years ago, the Rev^d Edw^d Ledwich my second son will become entitled as heir at all to his s^d father, now I bequeath all my estates real & personal to my third son Rev^d W^m Ledwich & to my nephew the Rev^d George Vaughan Hart and to their heirs. Land called the Booleys situate in co. Dublin to be conveyed to my third son William Ledwich & his heirs. To eldest son Tho^s Ledwich £50, also a mourning ring of his late dear uncle's R^t Rev. Doctor W^m Bernard, Lord Bishop of Derry, also a pair of his late dear father's Dean Edw^d Ledwich silver fluted candlesticks and their silver sockets, half dozen of his best silver table spoons, a small silver waiter partly purchased with cash gave him by Uncle & Aunt Bernard when he was a child, also late father's best suit of fine Damask linen, consisting of a tablecloth, one doz. napkins and a lay over. My silver bread basket purchased since his father's death with sale of plate gave me by my mother M^{rs} Susanna Barnard, also my emerald ring set with diamonds, a legacy left me by Miss Ramage, also large sable tippet which was gave me by his late very dear aunt M^{rs} Ann Barnard.

To Mary Ledwich alias O'Neill, wife of s^d Thos. Ledwich, £30 per annum for term of her husband's life for her own separate use without his control. My sister M^{rs} Catherine Hart, widow, an annuity of £50 & such of my furniture as she may chuse for a dining room, bedchamber & kitchen & appartment for a servant, half dozen middle sized tablecloths, six napkins, three breakfast-cloths. All my best wearing apparel, silks, laces & linen to be divided between M^{rs} Catherine Hart & M^{rs} Sarah Daniel, widow, dau. of my deceased husband, & to M^{rs} Daniel £200 & 10 guineas upon my decease. To my nephew G. V. Hart £100 on decease of his mother. To second son E^d Ledwich my largest silver waiter which was partly purchased by money sent to him by his god-mother M^{rs} Isabella Barnard, & £20. To my son W^m Ledwich the dwelling house, offices, coachhouse, stables & concerns in Eccles Street which I purchased, with all household furniture, plate, jewelry, china, pictures, glass, & linen, & also land situated between late Sir John Rogerson's Quay & the late Mr Mercer's ground on back of Laylor's Hill in City of Dublin, & all that piece of land from Gloster Street, City of Dublin, to the extent of the city ground towards Laylor's hill, with buildings, etc., thereon. Also all land situate on North side of Dame Street and on North side of

King's Street, Stephen's Green; also all houses, etc., situate in Grafton Street for & during residue of terms. Thos. Hancock, gent., £5. Friend Mr W^m Lockyer 20 gs. Residue to my said son Rev^d W^m Ledwich, who is executor with Rev. G. V. Hart.

Signed 26 March 1790.

Witnesses: Max. Fairere, John Eccles, Nichs. Daniel.

Codicil to son Edw^d £100 per annum. That the legacy devised to the Rev. G. V. Hart be withdrawn, as his situation in life now appears not to require that assistance. Signed & sealed with my late husband's seal, the Ledwich & Barnard arms, Dublin, Eccles Street, 9 Jan. 1794.

Witnesses: Edw^d Ledwich, W. Lockyer.

Proved 1 January 1797.

[NOTE.—Rev. Edward Ledwich was second son of Very Rev. Dean of Kildare. He married Frances Phillips of Queen's County 1778. His brother Thos. Ledwich married Miss O'Neil of Ely Place in 1776.

Edward Ledwich was Archdeacon of Kildare in 1769 and Dean of Kildare in 1772. He died in 1782, well known in Ireland for his study in the antiquities of his country.]

WILL OF REV. WILLIAM LEDWICH, 1804.

I leave all my estates & all property I possess to my sister Sarah Daniel for her natural life, and after her decease to my cousin Rev. George Hart, provided the said George takes the name of Ledwich in addition to his own name, & the sons he shall leave it to to take the name of Ledwich only, & if possible the property of the said George & what I shall bequeath may not centre in the same child of the said George Hart.

Signed 20 July 1804.

Witnesses: James Thorpe, James Kirkpatrick.

Executors: My sister M^{rs} Daniel & my cousin Rev. George Hart.

WILL OF JOHN HART OF BALLYNAGARD, 1817.

John Hart of Ballymagard in the Liberties of Londonderry. To Lydia Fairly, dau. of late David Fairly, Esq., £200. To sister Mary Anne, wife of Rev^d Dr William Chichester, £60, provided she survives her husband, payable half yearly, after her husband's death. I give, devise & bequeath all my estate, right

& title in & to the house & demesne of Kilderry to my brother Col. George Vaughan Hart of H.M. 75th Regt. of Foot & to his heirs. To my wife Georgina Hart my dwelling house, farm lands adjoining thereto, lands in Culmore, being the Demesne of Ballymagard, for her own use during life, subject & chargeable with the payment of aforesaid legacy of £200, & additional annuity of £60 to my sister. On death of wife all to said brother, excepting household furniture, plate, china, horses, carriages, cattle, all at disposal of wife. Failing heirs of said brother to my nephews & neices, excepting Ballymagard, which is to go to my nephew Rev. Edward Chichester.

Executors: Wife, my brother, & Rev^d Dr Wm. Chichester.

Signed 24 Feb. 1810.

Witnesses: Abraham McCausand, James Kerr, Andrew Alexander.

Proved 21 Feb. 1817.

Received by order of Genl. Hart, J. Gregg, agent for Genl. Hart.

WILL OF JOHN HUME, DEAN OF DERRY, 1818.

To dearly loved wife Jane Hume one annuity of £100 for her natural life out of the lands of Glenalla, which I hold by lease from my son in law Rev^d G. V. Hart. I devise my said lands of Glenalla to Sir James Stewart, Baronet, his heirs, in trust for use of my dau. Maria Murray Hume, however subject to debt due by me to her husband the Rev^d G. V. Hart. My other property to be kept free from this debt. Wife to have & enjoy Glenalla House for life, paying for the same to Rev^d G. V. Hart one half of rent payable for whole said lands, the mountain farms not being included. One moiety of insurance to be paid to my dau. Henrietta Murray Townsend. Wife to have any furniture she may choose in Deanery house, rest to be sold, save the pictures & books. Money to be divided between both daus. Pictures to be chosen by daus. alternately one at a time. Books to be divided between son-in-law G. V. Hart & grandson Edw^d Hume Townsend; if G. V. Hart does not determine on them in 6 months, then his daughter Henrietta Murray Townsend, wid., to have them. My cousin Rev. Thos. Henry Hume of Larum his dear father's picture. Brother James Hume our mother's & brothers' pictures. To Sir James Stewart my gold snuff box. To Captain & M^{rs} Searle

the two last painted views of Glenalla. To Capt. Thos. Smith £50.
Rev. Hume Lawder my mameluke gun.

Executors: Sir James Stewart, Captⁿ Baptist Johnston Barton,
Capt. Thos. Smith.

Witnesses: B. I. Barton, H. Murphy, A. B. Murphy.

Signed 18 Sept. 1817.

Proved 17 June 1818.

WILL OF GEORGINA HART, 1827.

Georgina Hart of Ballymagard, widow. To my nephew John Hart, eldest son of Lieut.-General G. V. Hart, all such real freehold & personal estate & property, plate, linen, carriage, horses, etc., & to his heirs lawfully begotten, & failing him to my nephew Henry Hart, 2nd son of L^t Genl. G. V. Hart, & in default of him to my 3rd nephew G. V. Hart & to his heirs for ever. To my neice Georgina Hart, dau. of L^t Genl. G. V. Hart, £2000. My cousin Miss Lydia Fairley, now residing with me, £100 per annum for her life. To my man servant James Kerr 12 guineas per annum. To the Ladies' Penny Society for use of the objects of said society £30. To churchwardens of parish of Muff £30 for use of the poor. A handsome monument to be erected in the church yard of Muff as soon as conveniently can be done after my death, to memory of my late husband John Hart, Esq^{re}, & of myself.*

Executors: L^t General G. V. Hart & W^m Edward Major, Esq., the present Assistant Barrister of co. Donegal.

Signed 21 Sept. 1826.

Witnesses: W^m Nimmo, George Franks.

Proved 21 March 1827.

WILL OF G. V. HART, 1832.

G. V. Hart of Kilderry in Barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Esq^{re}, a General in the Army. To be buried in a private manner in the family burying place at Muff. I give unto my eldest son John Richard James Hart all my household goods & furniture, plate, china, linen, pictures, books, wine, horses, carriages, farming stock, implements of husbandry, and all other things which may be in & about my houses of Residence or Domain, to & for his use. Executors to call in all money due to me, & after paying funeral

* This monument is in the churchyard of Londonderry Cathedral on the south side, close to the walls of the edifice, and surrounded by iron railings,

expenses & debts & to invest surplus in thereof in Government or Real securities. Devise all personal & real estate to Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., now Representative in Parliament for Belfast, W^m Edward Major, Esq^{re}, of Dublin, Barrister at law, & the Rev^d Edward Chichester, my nephew, late rector of the parishes of Cloncha & Culdaff, but now of Kilmore, co. Armagh . . . in trust, to receive rents interests of all my estate (and to be executors).

To pay to my son G. V. Hart £4000, and to each of my sons Henry Hart & William Hart, if he shall live to attain age of 20, & to each of my daughters Frances Alicia Anne & Georgiana Susanna Hart, who shall attain 21 years or be married, the sum of £3000 each, to be paid within three years of my decease, who shall then have acquired a vested interest therein, & to retain a sum of £3000, interest of which for the maintenance & support of my son Edward Hart, but my said son to have no power to control or interfere with said principal, & trustees not to be answerable to Edward Hart or anyone as to how they apply or misapply said sum of £3000, & should he molest them, etc., the bequest to become null & void.

Interest of 4 per cent. to be paid from my decease on the £4000 & £3000 respectively (& if necessary to raise said sums, part of property to be mortgaged) until they are paid.

And I have given £1000 more to the said G. V. Hart than the others of my younger children, because on my choice & at my request he entered the Navy, which probably from his present declining state of health he may be obliged to abandon. Failing male issue of John Richard James the estate to devolve on my 2nd son Henry Hart and his heirs male, failing them to my 3rd son G. V. Hart & his heirs, and failing them to my 5th son William & his heirs, & failing them to my two daughters Frances Alicia Anne & Georgiana to share alike, & failing their male heirs to the dau. or daus. of my eldest son John Richard James, & failing their heirs to the daughters of my son Henry, & failing them to the daughters of my son G. V. Hart, and failing them to the daus. of my son William, and failing them to the daus. of my two daughters.

And whereas I have reason to think that my eldest son John Richard James is engaged or actually married to a daughter of James Fisher of Duke Street, St. James', London, Tailor, & by such connexion would disgrace himself & his family, I am determined to deprive him of the estate herein limited to him, should he have so married or hereafter do so. Therefore, should he have married, etc., my estate is to go to the next, just as if my son John were dead, & without issue, & I revoke all bequests to him & leave

to him instead £3000, to be vested in & under control of my executors, to be paid in same manner as to my son Edward Hart.

A jointure of £300 to the wife of his heir, viz., the son which shall succeed him. . . .*

Signed 12 Jan. 1832.

Witnesses: Alex. Stewart, 69 Mabbro Street, Solicitor; Thos. Coats, 69 Mabbro Street; John McGowan, clerk to said Alex. Stewart, and John Ford.

Proved 8 Nov. 1832, and probate granted to the three Executors herein named.

WILL OF G. V. LEDWICH HART, 1838.

This is the last will & testament of me, the Rev. G. V. L. Hart of Glenalla in the co. Donegal, Rector of the Union of Castlebar in the co. Mayo.

Whereas the late Rev. W^m Ledwich by his will† devised to me certain estates & properties in the city & co. Dublin, which are now in my possession subject to certain conditions, & with power to dispose of some to such of my sons & their male children as I should please, I therefore devise the said estates, etc., to my second son Edward Hume Hart & the heirs male of his body, he & they as they shall become respectively possessed thereof, complying with the restrictions and directions in the said will of Rev. W^m Ledwich so far as necessary, in order to retain the same in my family, provided so & the foregoing appointment & devise is upon this condition, that I have not any other property out of which I can in justice to the other members of my family make a competent provision to my grandson G. V. Hart, son of my late son Rev. G. V. Hart, my said son Edw^d H. Hart shall within 12 calendar months after my decease acquire an absolute estate in fee in said estates & property (if he legally can), & shall release & convey one full moiety thereof unto my said Grandson G. V. Hart, his heirs & assigns forever; & in case such cannot be acquired by said Edw^d, that he shall convey & assign one full moiety of the rents, issues & profits of said property to G. V. Hart by way of annuity during life of said Edw^d, but if he refuse to do so, then I leave said property to my youngest son Andrew Searle Hart & his heirs male

* Here follow directions *re* leases, which John will have to renew, but he is not to succeed or to make provisions for his daughters, etc. Will is contained in 10 pages of paper.

† See p. 112.

on same conditions, but if he fail to comply, then I leave estate & property to Thos. Barnard, & if he fail to comply, I leave said estate & property to my grandson G. V. Hart & his heirs.

Should Edward happen to die in my life time, then I leave them to Andrew, & if he should happen to die then to Thomas, & if all three die in my life time, then to my grandson G. V. Hart. And in case I have not power to limit & appoint the said estate to my said grandson subject to provision for him, I have every confidence that such of my sons as shall become seized of such estate will, as far as in his power, carry my wishes with respect to him into effect.

To my dau. Catherine £50 per annum, to be paid out of the lands of Glenalla, Carrowblagh & Lurganbuoy in the Barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal. £50 to my dau. Maria by the settlement made on her intermarriage with Geo. V. Hart, Esq. I give & bequeath the lands of Glenalla, Carrowblagh & Lurganbuoy to my wife Maria Murray Hart for her natural life, such being in consideration & full discharge of any claims by virtue of her marriage settlement. After her decease to my son Thomas Barnard Hart, his heirs & assigns for ever. Residue to my wife, whom I nominate with son Andrew Hart executors of my last will.

Signed 1st Jan. 1838.

Witnesses : John Sproule of Ramelton, attorney, Henry Hughes, Edw^d Moore.

Proved 1st June 1838.

WILL OF REV. HENRY HART, 1734.

Rev. Henry Hart. It is my will that my estate real and personal shall go both as the Law directs, only £20 to be expended on funeral. My nephew the Rev^d Archdeacon John Vesey be my sole executor & to have £20. My nephew Henry Ellis to be acquitted of all bonds, notes & debts due to me by him.

13th Sept. (?).

Witnesses : Robt. Cralley, John Wadman, Henry Ellis.

Proved 9 Dec. 1734.

WILL OF HENRY HART OF DERRY, 1737.

Henry Hart, Alderman, Derry, Merchant. I order my trusty & well beloved friends Peter Hanly of Londonderry, Esq., & W^m Scott, Esq., Councillor at law, & M^r W^m Patterson of Londonderry, merchant, to order my Corps to be interred privately as my

dearest wife were in the Church of Londonderry, with only usual Bearers, etc. To get all my debts with convenient speed, allowing Mr John McConnell, or whom they think fitt, payment for so doing, & to sell off all my effects and chattels by auction, except my plate, the lease of Glennagan on Mill & Cashell Glentagher, which I bequeath to my son George Hart, & after paying my just debts, which I order my executors to pay . . . I leave & bequeath my fortune as follows: To the poor distressed housekeepers of this City £10, to Corporation of this City for use of the Poor School £10, to Mr^{rs} Ann Tomkins, dau. to Geo. Tomkins, Esq., £30. To my present wife, after confirming my marriage articles & paying of the same, the sum of £100 over & above said settlement, in case I have no issue by her; but in case I have, I bequeath £200 over & above settlement; and in case son George dies before he is 21, I leave my whole fortune & effects unsettled to such issue, or if he dies leaving no issue, then to issue by present wife, but failing such issue I bequeath £20 per annum to be added to the £20 my mother now gets during her life, and to my brother George's dau. two thirds of all my effects, and to my sister Anne's dau. one third of all my effects & the allowance given my Mother; at her death to be divided in three parts twixt my sister Mary Hart, brother George Hart's child, & sister Anne's child, and that my brother George Hart's widow leave the benefit of the lease of Crosconnill during her life, but at her decease to return to her dau. by my brother.

Signed 17th Dec. 1736.

Witnesses: John Dougherty, W^m Dent, Geo. Evory.

Proved 8 July 1737.

WILL OF JOB HART OF ANTIGUA, 1758.

Joab Hart, now of Antigua, merchant, being about to depart this Island. Land in Ireland & elsewhere. Raise £700 by mortgage interest thereof to be paid to my beloved wife Jane Hart, & £20 to buy mourning ring & all furniture of 2 rooms in my dwelling house in Cork, also all her wearing apparel & jewels. In case wife has issue, I bequeath all the residue & remainder of estate unto such child, male or female, excepting farm called Glasheen, which I give to my nephew Thomas Hart, with £25 to pay for renewal of lease. £20 per annum to my nephew Gratianus Hart for term of his life. In event of no heir of his own, his estate, etc., to his two nephews Thomas & Gratianus, & if either should die

before attaining 21, then to the survivor, but if both should die, then to my brother John Hart of Antigua, Esq., & my sister Ann Hart of Cork.

Executors: Robert Travers & W^m Winthrop, Esq., merchants in Corke, & my said brother Hart.

Signed 26 Dec. 1750.

Witnesses: John Conyers, James Barton, George Savage, Antigua, Ann Price otherwise Hart, wife of Thos. Price of the city of Cork, merchant.

[NOTE.—Two entries of Joab Hart marrying a Jane are to be found in "Marriage Licence Bonds of Diocese of Cloyne, 1630—1800," by T. Geo. H. Green, viz.: Joab Hart and Jane Hughes, 1741, and Joab Hart and Jane Fuller, 1744.]

WILL OF HENRY HART OF DUBLIN, 1763.

I, Henry Hart of the city of Dublin, Alderman, to be buried in most private manner with my wife in S. Nicholas Within. To my eldest son George Hart of the City of Dublin, Esq., Barrister at Law, my gold watch chain & seals. To my son Henry Hart my goold hilted sword. Son John Hart my silver hilted sword. To said three sons interest of my house in Eustace Street, together with all furniture, plate, jewels, to be equally divided amongst them. To my sons Henry & John so much as with what they have already to set them up in a trade & make up to each of them the sum of £3000. To my son in law Joseph Brooks of the City of Dublin, Banker, £100, for the maintenance & education of his son Henry Brooks, failing him to his second son Joseph Brooks, failing him to his two daus. Ann & Dorothy Brooks. To John Rutland & David La Touch, Esq., of Dublin, £5 each, & appoint executors: Servants Barnaby Collins, Cath. Brenan, & Cath. Delany.

Witnesses: Chris. Byron, Dan Kanning.

Dated 7 Feb. 1763.

Proved 14 April 1763.

WILL OF ELIZABETH HART OF DERRY, 1771.

Elizabeth Hart of City of Londonderry, widow. I bequeath to Squire Lecky, son to Thos. Lecky of Londonderry, Alderman, £100. To Mary Lecky, dau. of Thos. Lecky, £100, also my wearing apparel & linen, & every other necessary that belongs to my

person. To M^r Knox of Prehen £11 7s. 6d. To Miss Ann Squire of Dublin £11 7s. 6d. To Miss Catherine Chevers of Londonderry £5 13s. 9d. To Miss Grace Chevers £5 13s. 9d. To Miss Mary Lecky of Agivey my gold watch. To my nephew W^m Edgar, residue of my worldly goods for his life; at his death to be divided amongst his children.

Executors: Rev. Dr John Averall of Trinity College, Dublin, and Thos. Lecky, Alderman of Londonderry.

Witnesses: James White, Margaret Fleming.

Signed 3 Jan. 1762.

Proved 29 April 1771. (Red seal of a girl's head.)

EXTRACT OF WILL FROM HENRY HART, CITY OF DUBLIN, ALDERMAN, 1796.

Dau. Sarah Hart. Sons George, Robt., Henry, Christopher.
Dau. Harriett Byrne, wife of Garret Byrne of Dungannon,
co. Tyrone.

Executors: Son Robert and dau. Sarah.

Signed 6 May 1796.

Witnesses: Allen Morgan, Geo. Pilkington, Geo. Whiteway.

Proved 8 July 1796.

FUNERAL CERTIFICATES.

SIR EUSTACE HART, 1634.

The right worshipfull Sir Eustace Hart of ye parrish of St^t Bennette's, Paules wharffe, London, Knight, died at his house there on Thursday ye 18th day of September 1634, and was buried in ye chauncell of ye same church* on Saturday next following.

* St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, off Queen Victoria Street, three minutes' walk from the west door of St. Paul's. Open only on Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Now the Welsh Metropolitan Church. The present edifice was built by Wren, after the Great Fire, on the site of the old church of St. Benet, in which Sir Eustace Hart was buried. It is a very small church; no chancel, only a "Sacrum." There is a gallery on the south side in which is an organ, and the pews are old-fashioned. There are several monuments, but all dating since the fire. If there are any registers belonging to the old church of St. Benet, they will be at St. Nicholas Cole Abbey in Queen Victoria Street close by, which is open daily from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m.

He was husband of two wiues, his first wife was ye honourable Lady the Lady Mary, Relict of ye right honourable Peregrine Barty, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and Da. of ye right honourable John de Veere, Earle of Oxford, Lo: great Chamberlayne of England, and sister to ye last right honourable Edw. Earle of Oxford, Lo: great Chamberlayne of England, yt died at Hackney the 24th of June 1604, by which Lady Mary ye defunct had no yssue. His 2^d wife was Jane, Da: to Mr John Evelyn of Kingston in ye County of Surrey, Esq., who had formerly byn ye wife of Sir Anthony Benne, K^t, sometyme Recorder of ye Citty of London, by whom the defunct likewise had no yssue. He left for his executors ye said Dame Jane his Relict, Georg Evelyn, & John Evelyn, Esquiers. This certificate was taken by me, William Penson, Lancaster herauld, on ye 22th daye of September aforesaid, and ye truth thereof is testified by ye subscripcion of ye name of James Wilson, who gaue this relacon by appoyntment of ye said Dame Jane, one of ye Executors, his Lady and Mistris.

JAMES WILSON.

[Extracted from "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," vol. i., Second Series, p. 32. Edited by J. J. Howard.]

CAPTAIN HENRY HART.

Office of Arms, Dublin Castle ("F. E.," vol. vii., p. 236).

Captaine Henrie Harte of Mough in the parish of Derry in the county of Donegaule, born at Risby in the county of Suffolk in the Realme of England. The said Captaine tooke to wife Frances Bosvile, daughter of Sir Robert Bosvile of Eynsford in Kent in the said Realme of England, Knight, by whome hee had issue eight sonnes and three daughters, vide Henry Harte, eldest sonne, died without issue; Eustace, second sonne borne, butt by the death of his elder brother now eldest sonne and heire, as yett unmarried; George Harte, deceased, 3^d sonne; Richard, fourth, alsoe deceased; John, 5th sonne, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Sampson of Burt in the county of Donegaule, gent.; George, the sixt; and Thomas, the seventh; & Merrick, the eight; and Anne Harte, the eldest daughter, married to John Balser of Ballyowen in the county of Londonderry; and Mary, the second daughter, married to Robt. Rownsell of Dublin, gent.; and Frances, the third daughter, deceased. The first said mentioned Captaine departed this mortall life at Mough aforesaid the sixt of September,

Anno 1637, and was interred in the Cathedral church of London-derry* the 9th of September 1637. The truth of the premises is testified by the subscription of Frances, the Relict of the said defunct, and of the said Eustace, sonne and heire of the said defuncte, whoe have returned the certificate into my office to be there recorded.

Taken by me, Thomas Preston, Esq^r, Ulvester King of Arms, the (?) of 1638.

GEORGE CARY OF REDCASTLE.

Taken from Add. MS. 4820, p. 136, British Museum.

George Cary of Redcastle in the co. Donegal, Esq^{re}, took to wife Jane, dau. of Tristram Beresford of Collran in co. London-derry, Esq., by whom she had issue 5 sons & 4 daus. & other children who died young, viz., Francis, eldest son & heir; George, 2nd; Edward, 3rd; Robert, 4th; Tristram, 5th; Lettice, eldest daughter; Elizabeth, 2nd; Ann, 3rd; & Mary, 4th daughter.

The first mentioned George died April 22nd 1640, and was interred in the church of Movill in the County aforesaid in the Barony of Ennishowen ye 25th April. The truth of the premises is testified by the subscripcon of Francis Cary, eldest son & heir of ye defunct.

Taken June ye 3rd 1641 by me, Albon Leveret, Athlone Officer of Arms, to be recorded in the office of the King of Arms.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH CHURCH REGISTER, RISBY, NEAR BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

"1561. On the 1st day of June John Harte, the son of George Harte, was baptized Anno predicto."

"1572. In the xxviii the daye of October was baptized George Hartte, the son of John Hart and Bregite his wief."

"1573. In the xvi daye of September was baptized William Harte, the sonne of John Harte and Briget his wife."

"1574. In the xixth of November was baptized Breget Harte, the dau. of John Harte and Breget his wife."

* The tombstone could not be found in 1905. Probably it was removed during the renovation of the Cathedral with many others, and is one of the slabs supported on bricks in the graveyard, and so weatherworn that it cannot be traced.—ED.

"1576. In the xxv day of March was baptized Thomas Hart, the sone of John Hart and Brigid his wyfe."

"1587. xith day of Sept. was buried Robert Harte, the sonne of John Harte."

MARRIAGE LICENCE GRANTED BY BISHOP OF
LONDON, JANUARY 25TH, 1627.

"Sir Eustace Hart of All Hallows in the Wall, London, widower, 60, and Dame Jane Benne of S. Botolph, Aldersgate, widow, 40.

At All Hallows in the Wall."

(Harleian Society Parish Registers.)

EXTRACTS FROM TEMPLEMORE (LONDONDERRY
CATHEDRAL) REGISTERS.

Feb. 21st 1653. Eliza, daughter of Captain George Hart of Muff, of same day.

M^{rs} Frances Hart of Muffe, widdow, buried Nov^r the 2nd, 1654.

Chichester, the son of Capt. George Hart, baptized 28th March 1658.

EYNSFORD PARISH REGISTERS.

Baptisms.

1566, 2 January. Elizabeth Sibyll, dau. of John Sibyll, Esq^{re}.

Marriages.

1603, 5th December. Henrie Hart, Esquire, and Mysteris Frances Bosseville.

Burials.

1574, 30 October. John Sibyll, Esq^{re}.

1624 or 1625, 19 June. Sir Robert Bosseville, Knight.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

From Londonderry Register Book, No. 1.

1. Georgius Hart de Muffe in par. of Templemore, co. Donegal, gen', et Marianne Benson, Spinster, filiam Petri Benson de Elaghmore, Armig^r, 7 July 1686.

2. Robertum Lindsay de City Londonderry, mercat et Ganam* Hart de Londonderry, widow, 29 Sept. 1687.

* Jane.

EXTRACTS FROM MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD,
IRELAND.

PARISH REGISTERS OF CLONCA.

Births 1669 to 1783 (contributed by the late Dr. R. S. Young,
1898).

21st May 1710. Upon Sunday morning before day, M^r Thomas Harte had a daughter borne, who was baptized & called Joan, Her Godfathers & Godmothers were M^r Younge, M^r McManus, M^{rs} Humble, & M^{rs} Evory.

1711. M^r Thomas Hart of Kregnasle. Children born & baptized in the parish of Culdaff:—

8 Br 21. Joan Hart (as above).

1712, 9br 5. Hatton Hart was born, & M^r (?) of Culdaff, M^{rs} Humble, M^{rs} Cary of (?) Castle.

1713 × L. R. 10. Frances Hart was born, who had private baptism. M^r Gardiner, M^r Evory.

1716, Aug. 10. Robert Hart was born. M^{rs} McManus, M^{rs} Davenport, D^r Wa (?), George Hart.

1717-18, Jan. 2. Gardiner Hart was born. M^{rs} Davenport & M^{rs} Mary Humble.

1720, Ap. 13th. Thomas Hart was born. M^{rs} Sarah (?), George & Chi (?) Davenport.

1721, 9br 21. George Hart was born. M^r Elwood & M^r Robt. Younge, Junior, M^{rs} Mary Younge, M^{rs} Margaret Davenport, Junr.

1723, Jan. 6th. George Hart was born. The Rev. Geo. McLauglin and M^r Geo. Younge, M^{rs} Ann Cary of Whitecastle.

1713. Joan (?), dau. of M^r Thomas Hart, was borne the 5th about 9 clock at night & bap. upon Wednesday 12th. The Rev. M^r Humble, Godfather; G. Mothers, M^{rs} Cary of Whitecastle, M^{rs} Young of Culdaff.

1714-15. M^r George Young had a son baptized called George. Major Cary & Rev. M^r Ward, G. fathers; M^{rs} Margaret Davenport, senior, & M^{rs} Hart of Kildary, G. mothers.

Aug. 10. Robert Hart, son to M^r Thomas Hart, was borne about 6 of the clock at night, & was baptized the 16th. The Rev^d M^r Benjamine E. Evory & M^r Robt. Gardiner, G. fathers, & M^{rs} Joan Davenport & M^{rs} McManus, G. Mothers.

1717-18, Jan 16. M^r Thomas Hart had a son baptized called Rev^d D^r Peter Ward & M^r George, G. fathers; M^{rs} May Davenport & M^{rs} (?) Humble, G. mothers.

1719-20, Jan. 14. Thomas, son of M^r Thomas Hart, baptized. M^r George Davenport & M^r Chichester Davenport, G. Fathers; M^{rs} Sarah Young, G. mother.

1723, June 6. M^r Thomas Hart had a son baptized George. His G. fathers were Rev. George M^cLaughlin & M^r George Young; G. mother, M^{rs} Ann Cary of Whitecastle.

1731. M^r Robert Young had a son George baptized. The G. fathers were Rev. Robt. Gardiner* & M^r Geo. Hart, & M^{rs} Younge & M^{rs} Geo. Hart, G. Mothers.

IN CHAPEL ADJOINING TO FLITTON CHURCH IN BEDFORDSHIRE.

“Posteritati sacrum.”

“Here lyeth the Body of Lady Jane Hart, wife and reliet of Sir Eustace Hart, K^t. She was the daughter of John Evelyn, Esq^r, of Godstone in co. Surrey. By her former husband Sir Anthony Benne, K^t, she had issue Amabella, now Countess Dowager of Kent, whose pious care and duty raised this as a lasting monument of her affection and of her grieffe.

She died 22nd of Aprill in the year 1671, and of her age the 83.”

(Copied from “*Monumenta Angelicana*,” by Le Neve.)

INSCRIPTIONS IN MUFF CHURCH.

Hatchment: “Near this place lyeth interred the body of Coll. Hen^y Hart, who departed this life the 15 of Jan., Anno Dom. 1712, and in the 60 year of his age.”

Hatchment: “Near this place lyeth the Body of M. Maryanna Vaughan, wife to Geor. Hart, Esq^{re}, who departed this life the 26 of June, Anno Dom. 1725, in the 37 year of her age.”

Mural tablet: “To the memory of General George Vaughan Hart, Military Governor of Londonderry and Culmore Fort, and M.P. for the county of Donegal, who departed this life on 14th of June 1832 in the 80th year of his age, and of Charlotte his wife, who died 20th of May 1827, aged 52 years.”

* Rev. Robt. Gardiner became Rector of Cudaff in 1706, Robt. Young having been Rector from 1661 to 1668, when he was succeeded by his son Robert Young.

Mural tablet: "Sacred to the memory of Eliza G. Hart, eldest daughter of Genl. G. V. Hart, who in the prime of youth and beauty was burnt to death by her clothes taking fire whilst at her private devotions in Cheltenham on the 28th March, Good Friday, 1823. In talents, in purity of thought, in Benevolence, in piety and in every virtue she could not be excelled."

Mural tablet: "Sacred to the memory of John Hart of Ballynagard, Esq^{re}, who died 12 Sep. 1816, aged 68 years."

INSCRIPTION IN PARISH CHURCH OF CHARLTON KINGS, NEAR CHELTENHAM.

"Eliza G. Hart, eldest dau. of Lt Genl. Hart, M.P. co. Donegall, died on Good Friday, 28th of March 1823."

TOMBSTONE AT DRESDEN, CLONMANEY, Co. DONEGAL.

"Underneath this stone lie the remains of M^{rs} Mary Chichester, wife of the Rev^d Arthur Chichester, and only daughter to Henry O'Neill, Esq^r, of Shane's Castle, who died on the 12th day of May 1786, aged 66 years. Also those of her son the Rev^d Doctor William Chichester, who was for many years Rector of the Parish of Clonmany, and who to the great regret of his relations, his friends and his parishioners departed this life on the 31st day of August 1815, aged 72 years."

MEMORIALS IN MOUNT JEROME CEMETERY, DUBLIN.

Sacred to the memory of
MARIANNA VAUGHAN HART
 a beloved child
 daughter of **GEORGE VAUGHAN HART**
 of Kilderry in the Co. Donegall
 Born 26 Dec. 1841
 Died 19 Dec. 1854.
MARIA HENRIETTA HART
 born 1st April 1837
 died July 22, 1864,

MARGARET ADELAIDE
 Beloved wife of W^m HUME HART
 D. 22 May 1877
 Aged 25 years.

EXTRACT FROM PARENTALIA OF YOUNG FAMILY,
 MALIN HEAD, COUNTY DONEGAL.

“Robert Young, Rector of Culdaff and Clonca, married Elizabeth Hart, grand daughter of Captain Henry Hart of Culmore, in 1679, and died 1705. His grandson Robert, born 1703, married in 1731 Hatton Hart and died about 1747.”

EXTRACT FROM A FRAMED PEDIGREE

In the possession of Mrs. Trench, the niece of the last Mrs. Sampson
 (the family of Sampson having died out in Ireland).

Richard Sampson, Bishop of Chichester, afterwards of Lichfield, 1546.

John Sampson of Horsemenlane in Kent, Esq.

John Sampson, came to Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The Hon. Richard Sampson, Major in the Army, died 1652.
 His dau. Elizabeth mar. Capt. John Harte of Muff.

OLD MANUSCRIPTS AT KILDERRY.

I.

“Memorandum extracted from an ancient manuscript book in the possession of Genl. G. V. Hart, written by Col. Henry Hart, who lies buried in the aisle of Muff Church, obiit 1711.

Married my cousin Anne Beresford the 9th day of August 1679 :—

Anne, born July 1680 ; died March 12th, 1682.

Mary, born June 29th, 1681.

Letitia, born May 30th, 1682 ; died April 12th, 1686.

Elizabeth, born May 4th, 1683.

Susanna, born June 20th, 1684 ; died May 11th, 1686.

George, born Feb. 20th, 1685.

Tristram, born June 20th, 1687 ; died June 10th, 1688,

Henry, born May 10th, 1688; lost 1689; taken by the Irish enemy June 29th (or July), 1689, and no true account of him.

Henry, born Sept. 12th, 1690.

Beresford, born Oct. 7th, 1691; died April 15th, 1693.

Anne, born March 18th, 1692.

Jane, born June 20th, 1693.

Michel, born May 10th, 1694; died about Dec^r 1695."

II.

"I was married to Miss Mariana Vaughan Ye 4th Feby. 1706.

My son Henry was born Ye 3rd day of Jany. 1707 (died unmarried).

My first son George was born Ye 4th August 1709 (died).

My second son George was born Nov^r Ye 20th, 1710 (died).

My daughter Mary was born Ye 1st Jany. 1711 (married in Jamaica).

My son Edward was born Ye 20th June 1712 (Genl. Hart, W^m Chichester).

My son Tristram was born Jany. Ye 1st, 1714 (died in battle).

My daughter Annie was born April Ye 20th, 1716 (died unmarried).

My daughter Elizabeth was born March Ye 20th, 1717 (married to Harvey).

My daughter Maryanne was born April Ye 26th, 1719.

My son Marcus was born Ye 31st October 1720 (died unmarried).

My son Thomas was born Ye 6th Nov^r 1721 (lost at sea).

My daughter Dorothy was born Ye 15th Oct^r 1723.

My son John was born Ye 10th June 1725 and my (Rev^d G. V. L. Hart) dears't wife departed this mortal life Ye 26th day of June 1725."

[This manuscript seems to be in the same writing as I.—Ed.]

III.

"Edward Hart had issue 1st Maryanne, married Rev^d W. Chichester, Rector of Clonmany; had issue Edward Chichester, now of Kilmore, and Mary, who was unmarried. 2nd, Marcus, killed by a fall. 3rd, John, died young. 4th, John Hart, married Georgina, dau. of Robert Fairley, who died 15th Feby. 1827; died in 1816, making his brother George his heir. 5th, Anne, died unmarried 12th Feb. 1772, in her 19th year. 6th, George Vaughan Hart, married Charlotte, 3rd dau. of John Ellerker of Kingston upon Hull; she died 20th May 1827. A general in the army,

Governor of Londonderry & Culmore, M.P. for County Donegal; died in June 1832. 7th, Alicia, died unmarried in her 22nd year, 15th March 1773. 8th, Frances, married Major Charlton of Roxton, and had issue a son and daughter, both of whom died unmarried. 9th, Henry, died 8th March 1776, in his 17th year."

IV.

"Genl. Hart had issue Elizabeth Grant, died unmarried 1822. 2nd, Mary, died young. 3rd, Henry Edward, died young, 17th May 1797. 5th, John Hart, born 12th April 1798. 6th, Henry, born 29th December 1802. 7th, George, died young. 8th, Charlotte, born 1804; married 12th Feby. 1827 to George Gough, Bengal Civil Service. 9th, George Vaughan, born 7th June 1805; married Jane Maria, 2nd daughter of Rev^d G. V. L. Hart of Glenalla, 26th Sept. 1835; has issue Maria Henrietta, born 1st April 1837. 10th, Edward, born 1812; died unmarried 1st May 1836. 11th, Frances Alicia Anne, born 2nd March 1813. 12th, William, born 16th June 1816. 13th, Georgina Susanna, born 12th Sept. 1818."

[NOTE.—Said to be in Jane Maria Hart's handwriting.]

EXTRACTS FROM TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

MATRICULATION LIST.

1693. Henry Hart,* Pensioner, son Merr. Hart, generosi, aged 15, Native Co. Cavan; educated sub magistro Shaw. Tutor, Johan. Hall.

1709. Georgius Hart,† Pens., fil. Georgii, Gen an., ag. 18 an., Nat. Com. Donegall; Educa. Derry, sub ferula, M^r Blackhall.

21 Apr. 1731. Edwardus Hart,‡ pen., fil. Georgii, Armg^r, agens 18, nat. Kilderrie juxta Derriam; Educa. Derrie, sub mag. Blackhall. Tutor, D^r Gilbert vice Repositus.

7 May 1735. Gardiner Hart,§ pen., Fil. Thos., generosi, agens 20, Nat. Co. Donegal; edu. sub ferula Domini Blackhall. Tutor, D^r Stewart.

1 Feb. 1770. George Hart,|| son of John, Nat. Co. Derrie, centurion, ag. 16; Doctor Norris. Tutor, M. Kearney.

1786. Robert Hart,¶ pens., 16, f. Henry, Alderman Dub.; Edu. M. Kerr. Tutor, M. Burrows.

* See p. 36.

† See p. 42.

‡ See p. 47.

§ See p. 124.

|| See p. 42.

¶ See p. 120.

1813. John Hart,* pens., 18, fil. George V., Clerk, Donegall, M^r Stewart. Tutor, M^r Sandes.

1819. Henry Harte,† S.C., 17, Prot. Donegall, Georgii fil. Ducis sub M^cDowdall. Tutor, M^r Hare.

1822. Thos. Barnard Harte,* Pens., 18, Prot. fil. George, Clk., C. Mayo, Derry. Tutor, D^r Sandes.

1828. Andrew Searle Hart,* pen., Prot. fil. G. V., Clk., 17, Sligo; priv. tutor. Tutor, M^r O'Brien.

1848. John Hart, pens., Prot. f. John militus Dux 15, Derry; sub M^r Irwin. Tutor, D^r Hart.

1851. G. V. Hart,‡ pens., f. George, Clk., 16, Co. Mayo; sub D^r Stackpole. D^r Hart.

1859. G. V. Hart,§ pens., Prot. f. Andrew, 17, Dub.

Oct. 11, 1864. Andrew Hart,§ pens., Pro. f. And. Searle, S. F. T. C. D., 17, Dub.

July 1, 1865. Henry Chichester Hart,§ 17, Pens., Prot., Dub.

Jan. 26, 1870. W^m Hume Hart,§ 17, Chelten. Coll.

1871. George Percival Hart,|| Pens., Prot. f. G. Vaughan, Navy, 18, Kilderry, Pertora.

1783. JOHN HUME, M.A., a native of England, educated at Westminster School and at Christchurch, Oxford, became a Prebendary of Salisbury. His appointment to this deanery bears date 14 March; he was instituted on 28 March, and installed next day [D. R.]. He published "A fast Sermon preached at Derry on Ap. 19, 1793," four to Londonderry 1793, and "an address to the parishioners of Templemore, 1793" ["Anthol. Hib."]. He held the deanery till his death on 14 January 1808, in the 75th year of his age. He was buried in the churchyard, under the eastern window of his Cathedral, where a small column of Portland stone, surmounted by an urn, is raised to his memory.

["Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," vol. iii., Ulster, 1849, Deanery of Derry.]

1707, 5 Aug. Julian Harte, relict of Morgan Harte de par. Condullane, dio. of Cloner, gent. Peter Carey. (Administration Bond, Cloyne.)

* See p. 62.

† See p. 48.

‡ See p. 68.

§ See p. 70.

|| See p. 54.

Morgan Hart, gent., of Dublin, & Morgan Hart of Tuam, Co. Cork (?), versus Archbishop of Tuam for debt. (From Common Pleas, 1692.)

EXTRACTS FROM DEEDS, LEASES, DUBLIN, ETC.

11,422. Deed of assignment 24th Sept. 1713 between Thos. Hart of Ballinspurr in co. Sligo of one part & Robt. Gardner, Clk., Rector of Culdaffe, & Henry McManus of Londonderry, Alderman, of other part. Reciting a marriage already made between THOS. HART & MARY GARDNER, dau. of said Robt. Gardner, who in consideration of marriage & as a marriage portion with sd. dau. has paid the said Thos. Hart £130, & also agreed to pay £20 yearly during life of Mary, provided said Robt. Gardner enjoys said parish or another equivalent living, money to be paid to Henry McManus for child or children of said Mary. Reciting that sd. Thos. Hart is possessed of the several lands following, viz., BALLINSPURR, 2 qrs. in Rathbone, $\frac{1}{2}$ a qr. Ardrackenbeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ a qr. Emlagh part of Ardrackenmore, 1 third of a qr. Coolkeen, $\frac{1}{2}$ a qr. Oghum, one Fine in all five qrs., & two third parts of one Cartron, situated in Barony of Corran & co. Sligo, & all rights, etc., by virtue of a lease of the premises by R^t Honble. Nicholas, Earl of Carlingford, deceased, unto THOS. HART, Esq^{re}, deceased, grandfather of said Thos. Hart, party to these presents, for term of 987 years, rent £25 16s. 8d. In consideration of marriage portion has handed over to Robt. Gardner & Henry McManus the lands held under the Earl of Carlingford for Thomas' life, & after to Mary, should she survive him, & then to use of heirs male of Thos. Hart. Lands to be charged with portions for his daus.: if one dau., to have £150; if two daus., £200; if three or more daus., £300 and no more, to be equally divided amongst them.

Witnessed by Peter Ward, Clerk, Rector of Parish of Cloncah in co. Donegal; George McLaughlin of Clonmany in said County, Clerk; Robert Norman of Londonderry, Alderman; Owen McLaughlin of Dublin, Gent.

Registered 10 March 1713.

42,081. I, George Hart, Clk., do convey all my right, title in my two leases that are situate in the Barony of Ennishowen, viz., lease of CROSSCONNELL & lease of GLENNGANNON mill, both granted to me by the Earl of Donegal for term of 41 years to Fielding Shaw, Esq^{re}. Whereas a marriage was solemnized between said

George Hart, M^{rs} Letitia Ould, alias Shaw, alias Hart, & the said George in consideration of said marriage £200 sterling. Shaw to receive the leases, profits therefrom for benefit of said George's wife for her life, & remainder to the said George's only child JANE, who is to live & share with her mother.

Signed 31 May 1728.

Deeds witnessed by Conor Murray, servant to Rev. Merrick Shaw, and Thos. Powell, servant to said Fielding Shaw, and this memorial witnessed by said Thos. Shaw and James Goddard of Dublin, gent.

An indenture of a marriage settlement between HENRY HART of City of Londonderry, Alderman, of one part, & ELIZABETH EDGAR of said city, Spinster, dau. of W^m Edgar, late city of Dublin, Esq^r, deceased, of 2nd part, & Mary Edgar, mother.

In consideration of love the said Henry had, & also in consideration of £400 to be paid within 10 days of his marriage, as a portion with said Elizabeth, after marriage should be lawfully solemnized. In event of Henry's death Elizabeth to enjoy & be instituted to the sum of £800 & her issue by him, & in case he left no issue.

Witnessed by Elizabeth Squire, widow of Alderman Matthew Squire of Londonderry, and W^m Dent of same, gent.; George Every of Londonderry, Apothecary.

Signed 2 Oct. 1736.

Memorial of a deed of Bargain & sale bearing date 18 Sept. 1741 made between LETITIA HART of Dublin, wid. & relict of the REV^d GEO. HART, late of Ashanree, co. Donegal, & Edward Griffiths of Dublin, gent., of first part, & W^m Hogg of Londonderry, merchant, of the other part.

Letitia did transfer all interest benefit in the half quarter of Crossconellin in Barony of Ennishowen, co. Donegal, also with original lease of same granted by late R^t Hon. Arthur, Earl of Donegal, to HENRY HART, late of Londonderry, gent., deceased, & said Henry had made over to said George Hart, husband of Letitia & father of JANE HART, the only surviving child of said George.

Witnessed by William Alexander and John Wallace of City of Dublin, merchants.

Signed 19 Sept. 1741.

Memorial of an indented deed of lease bearing date 8 May 1741, made between George Hart of Londonderry, gent., & W^m Dogherty & John Nelson of Glanaganan, co. Donegal. Said Geo. Hart in consideration of yearly rent of £34 did demise the corn mills of GLANNAGAN & Anghaglassan with the water, watercourses. The Multcook toll of the following lands, being the 16th grain pursuant to a grant made to HENRY HART, late of Londonderry, Alderman: Clonmake, Two Ivyans, Glassalts, 1 qr. Altenshane, 1 qr. Carn, 1 qr. Corroblack, 1 qr. Cashell, 1 qr. Auchaglassan, 1 qr. Ballycloskey, 1 qr. Mucheradruman, 1 qr. Cororeagh, etc., etc.

Witnessed by John Hegerty, George Keys, and Robt. Duncan, all of Innishowne, co. Donegal, gents.; Andrew McIlwaine of Dublin, gent.

Signed 14 Aug. 1741.

An indenture bearing date 19 Oct. 1741, between George Hart of Londonderry, gent., of one part, & Charles McManus, Esqr., of said city, of the other.

Wherein GEO. HART for the consideration mentioned hath granted, sold & transferred unto s^d McManus the lease of GLEN-NAGAMAN Mill & CASHELL, Glentaugher, co. Donegal, & all that new erected messuage or tenement situate in Silver Street in Londonderry, 12 acres of land lying in the quarter-land of Shantallow, & also several perches of land lying in island of Derry, formerly in tenure of John Plunket of s^d city, Alderman, & late in possession of Andrew Coningham, father of James Coningham.

Said deed executed in presence of Tristram Belford of Londonderry, gent., Henry Darcus, gent., of said city, and of Eneas Murry, gent., city of Dublin.

Signed 21 Nov. 1741.

Thomas Hart of Wardfield, co. Berks, Esq^{re}, & Jane his wife, & Sir Thomas L'Estrange of Hunstanton, co. Norfolk, Bart.

Between said THOMAS HART & JANE his wife, eldest dau. of JOHN COTTON of Conington, co. Huntingdon, Esq^{re}., lands called Cunlin & Aghereskeagh, Carrirobuck, Rucklahagh, Clonduffy Gnew, Farinconnell, Cavan, Coulter, situated in parish of Kilbride in parish of CLANMOGHAN, co. Cavan.

Witnessed by Thomas Barsham of Inner Temple, London, Barnard.

Signed 3 April 1742.

Indenture bearing date 25 Oct., between Robt. Hart of Ballinspur, Gent., co. Sligo, of 1 part, & W^m Cooper of Tansyford in said county, Esqre.

Robert Hart transfers all those lands known by the two quarters of BALLINSPUR, viz., the q^r of Knockacariea, the quarter of Kilkena, & also of lands of Oagham, & also the half quarter of Rathbane & of Coilterine & half quarter of Ardragenbeg, & lands of Emleagh McGohagan, held under lease of 999 years, made by Theobald, Earl of Carlingford, at yearly rent of £21 15s. 8d. to THOMAS HART THE ELDER, great grandfather of said Robert, & £24 to MARY HART, mother of said Robt. Hart. Redemption on payment of £500 & the interest thereof.

Witnessed by William Knox and Arthur Cooper, 7 Nov. 1746.

A memorial of a deed bearing date 2 Dec. 1752 between ROBERT HART OF DUBLIN, Esq., eldest son & heir of THOS. HART, late of Londonderry, Esq^{re}, deceased, of one part, & John Tuckey, Surgeon, of Dublin.

Did grant & make over all those lands of BALLYNSPUR, Knockacarie, Kilkena, Oghan, Rathbane, Couteraine, Ardraganbeg, Emleagh, McGohagan, etc., in barony of Corran, co. Sligo, to s^d Tuckey for term of 30 years.

Witnessed by Andrew Mackelwaine and William Burke, both of Dublin, gents.

Signed 2 Dec. 1752.

GRANT OF CULMORE FORT TO CAPTAIN HENRY HART.

“This indenture, made between the King’s Most Excellent Majesty James, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., of the one part, and Captain Henry Hart, Esq^{re}, of the other part. Witnesseth that the King’s Most Excellent Majesty of his especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, & by & with the consent of his right trusty and well beloved counsellor Sir Arthur Chichester, Kt., Lord Deputy General of Highness’ Realms of Ireland, Sir James Lucy, Kt, Lord Chief Justice of His Highness’ Chief Bench of the said Realme, Sir Edde Pelham, Kt., Lord Chief Baron of His Highness’ Exchequer in the said Realme, and Sir Geoffrey Ffenton, Kt., His Majesty’s principal Secretary in the said Realme, Com-

missioners assigned and lawfully authorized for setting and letting His Majesty's lands, tent^s, and other hereditam^{ts} whatsoever, both Spirituall and Temporall, by virtue of His Majesty's letters patent to them or any three of them, whereof the said Sir Arthur Chichester, Kt., Lord Deputy General, to be always one to be thought meet and convenient for the time of twenty and one years, or for less number of years, under the Great Seal of His Highness' Realme of England bearing date at West^m the thirtieth day of April in the second year of His Majesty's reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the seven and thirtieth.

"As by the said letters patent enrolled in the rolls of His Highness' Court of Chancery in his said Realm of Ireland more at large doth and may appeare hath, for and in consideration of the true, faithful, loyal, and dutiful services done to our dear Sister, the Late Queen's Majesty, by the said Captain Henrie Hart, and for the continuance thereof to us, our heirs & successors, and the better to enable him to perform the same, demised, granted, set, and to farm, let, and by their presents for His Highness' heirs, successors, doth demise, grant, set unto the said Captain Henry Hart all that the castle and fort of Culmore in the County Donegal and three hundred acres of land in the same adjoining withall all fishings and other appurtenances thereunto belonging or that hath been reputed, deemed, taken, used, occupied, manured, or enjoyed, sett, lett, granted, or demised, to and with premises rented and demised premises, or any part or parcell thereof, in as large & ample a manner as the same and every parcell thereof is reserved unto His Majestie's, his heires and successors, out of the grant of letters patent made from His Majesty unto Sir Cahir O'Doghertie, Kt., great trees, woods, underwoods, knights' fees, wards, marriages, reliefs, escheats, and all kinds of mynes and mineralls of what sort soever now growing or found or that hereafter shall grow or be found in and upon the premises, or any part or parcel thereof only accepted, and to the King's Majestie, his heirs & successors. Always reserved, giving & allowing to the said Henrie Hart yearly during his said interest & term of years in the premises full power and licence to take, cut, sell, and carry away such and so much convenient hedgeboote, houseboote, fireboote, carteboote, and plougheboote as necessary shall be used & expended in and upon the premises and not elsewhere without spoil or waste of the premises. To have and to hold the aforesaid castle of Culmore with all fishings, grounds, houses, gardens, buildings, and casements, and all and singular and other demised

premises particularly before expressed and mentioned, with all and singular the rights & members and appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof (except before excepted) unto the said Captain Henry Hart from the day of the date hereof, for and during the term and until the end and term of twenty and one years, and immediately following it, if the said Captain Henry Hart shall so long live, yielding & paying to the King's Majesty, his heirs & successors, yearly for the premises the sum of ten shillings stg., provided always that the said Captain Henry Hart shall yearly during his said interest & term of years in the said premises shall sufficiently repair, keep up, and maintain the said castle, houses, and all other buildings now being & hereafter to be in & upon & about the premises and every part and parcel thereof in convenient and tenantable manner, at and upon his own proper costs & charges, & so in the end of the said term if he shall so long live the same shall have and yield up so sufficiently repaired and maintained, provided also that the said Captain Henry Hart shall not alien, sell, assign, grant or set over the premises or any part or parcel thereof to any person or persons whatsoever without special licence had and obtained therein from the Lord Deputy or other Governor or Governors for the time being.

“Moreover, the said Captain Henrie Hart doth covenant and grant to and with the said King's Majesty, his heirs & successors, that he, the said Captain Henry Hart and his assigns, shall from time to time search or cause to be searched all manner of shipping that shall arrive or come to the ports or havens of Lough Foyle and the Derry for ammunition & arms & for all other prohibited wares and merchandises that shall be from time to time brought into the said harbours, ports or havens, or which shall be put aboard any shipping or vessel to be transported or carried away out of the same, and upon finding thereof to seize the same to His Majesty's use, provided that the same Henry Hart shall from time to time after any such seizure made certify his doings therein to the Governor there for the time being within one month next after any such seizure made, to the end the same may be by him certified to the Barons of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, that they may proceed therein for His Majesty's benefit as in such like cases is provided, and further provided always that the said Henry Hart shall not use or procure to be used any unnecessary vexations or molestations by virtue of this grant to any of His Majesty's subjects or others in league or amity with his Majesty coming to trade or traffick in those parts of Ulster.

"And moreover the said Captain Henry Hart, during his said interest and term of years in the premises or any part or parcel thereof, or any the inhabitants thereupon residing with any unlawful exactions called coyne & liverie,* or such like unlawful impositions, whereby His Majesty's possession by culler of custom might be charged with the like hereafter, although no express mention, etc.

"In witness thereof to this part of these indentures remaining in the custody of the said Captain Henry Hart, the said King's Majesty hath commanded His Highness' Great Seal used in his Majesty's Said Realme of Ireland to be affixed, dated at Dublin the twentieth day of February in the third year of the said King's Majesty's reign of England, France and Ireland, and Scotland the xxixth.

"De privato sigillo Exd."

"The acquittal of Captⁿ Hart, Governor of Culmore, for the loss of that Fort & Castle by the treachery of O'Doherty.

"By the Lord Deputy & Counsell.

"Arthur Chichester.

"For asmuche as it is not unknowne that the loss of his mat^s forte and castle of Culmore being of late under the commande of Captain Henrye Harte was not only a great encouragement to the intended rebellious proceedings of the traytor O'Doghertie, but also being the keye of those pts. drewe on with it the surprise of the Ferry & other places, being there furnished with ordnance and munition fitting his rebellious purposes as the sequel sheweth and manifest.

"Wee therefore, the Lord Deputy and Counselle, meaning not to tollerate or smother upp matters of such consequence, have thought yt fittinge and convenient to call before us the sayd Captaine Harte (after such imprisonment as the tyme and occasion required), as well as to give us an accompte for the losse of his mat^s sayd castle and forte, and also to be censured and to receave condign punishment accordinge to the qualitie of his offence

* "Coyne and liverie" was an imposition by which a military leader among the Anglo-Irish, when destitute of means to support his soldiery and in imitation of the Irish custom, turned them out with arms in their hands among the colonists to pay themselves in money and food. (Joyce's "Concise History of Ireland," pp. 22, 23.)

therein committed, whereby his example might make others more careful and wareye, and the like places better secured from all trecherie.

"Wherefore having most strictly examined Captain Harte and divers others, and most picularly and truly informed ourselves not onelie of the manner, order, & fashion of the losse of the seyd fforte and castle, but also of the pticuler and psonall carriage and behaviour of the sayd Captaine Henrye Harte in that behalf—Wee, the Lord Deputie and the reste, doe by our imperiall judgment and decree, without favour & respects, pronounce and acquit the sayd Captaine Henrye Harte free from all treason and all intention of trecherie, falsehood, & treason, and that the losse of the place wroughte by the trayter H. Doghertie, whose perfidy might have beguiled most captens in the Kingdom as well as yt did him.

"Soe as we doe declare him honest sufficient and as capable of any imployment as heretofore he hath bin (this of Culmore excepted, to which we think yt not fytt to return him), and therefore in the right of honour and justice we have decreed that this our acte and censure shal be registered in the counsell booke, together with a true relation of the mannor, howe the sayd Captaine Harte was betrayed and the fforte and castle lost.

"Given under our hande at Dublin the five and twentieth of October 1608.

"Henry (?), Th. Ridgeway, R. Wingfelde, Lambert, St. John."

(Copied from the original at Kilderry.)

EXTRACT FROM "MEMORIALS OF DEAD."

By DR. R. S. YOUNG, Culdaff House, 1898.

I.H.S.

Here lyeth buried the body of Danll O'Dogharty, Esq., who departed this life 4 Feb. 1713.

This Daniel O'Dougharty was a Major in King James-II.'s army; after the Battle of Boyne settled down at Keenagh. His property was squandered by his descendants, who some fifty years ago were in receipt of £10 per annum from Lord Donegal, on the

strength of two documents proving their direct lineal descent from the "Great O'Dougherty." These were lost. Captain Hart endeavoured to regain this pension for Cahir O'Dogherty in vain. The family are now poor fishermen living not far from Malin Head.

EXTRACT FROM BURKE'S "VICISSITUDES OF
FAMILIES," 1883 (p. 350).

... hence arose in 1610 the Plantation of Ulster with English and Scottish settlers, who were generally soldiers of fortune, professional adventurers, or cadets of good families. Many found their way into Donegal, and these may be divided under two heads, viz., those who arrived on the suppression of O'Donnell's rebellion at the end of Elizabeth's reign, and those who settled under James I. in 1610; the former were almost all of English descent, whereas the latter were Scotch.

In Donegal the chief families of the former were the Gores, now Earls of Aran, the Brookes of Castle Brook, the Harts of Doe Castle, the Sampsons, still extant in military descendants, and the Wrays of Castle Wray and Ards.

Old Fynes Morrison tells us that of these families Sampson, Brooke, and Hart alone brought to Ireland 100 halberdiers at their own expense to aid the Queen; they therefore may be said to have earned what they got. Sampson had a vast tract of wild mountain range lying on the sea and now comprehending Horn Head and Ards. Hart was his neighbour at Doe Castle, and Brooke Donegal Town and Castle and a fine acreage south of Muckish and Lough Salt mountains, and near what is now the village of Letterkenny.

To John Wray 1000 acres of Carnegilla, near the same town, were assigned or probably had been purchased by him from Sir John Vaughan, a Welshman by birth, who was the original patentee. Mr. Wray was a branch of the Wrays of Ashby, and Miss Sampson was Wray's first wife. He died in 1710.

Among the Donegal gentry who buckled on their swords to fight King James's Army at Derry in 1689 were: ... Babington from Castle Doe, Hart from Culmore Fort, Vaughan and Graves from Castle Shanagan.

ANNALS OF DERRY.

BY ROBERT SIMPSON, 1847.

A.D. 1613.

John Rowley, Mayor.

George Cary, Recorder.

Aldermen.

Radulphus Bingley.

John Vaughan.

John Rowley.

Henry Harte.

Henry Vaughan.

John Baker.

Francis White.

Henry Sadler.

John Wray.

William Gage.

Jessy Smith.

John Bankes.

Mayors.

1733. Henry Hart.

1734. Henry Hart.

1737. McManus.

1820 to 1822. Lt Genl. G. V.
Hart, Governor.*Sheriffs.*

1718. Philip Sullivan, H. Hart.

1719. Henry McManus.

1728. George Hart.

1731. Vere Gardiner.

1783. John Hart.

1789—92. George Hart.

1829. John Hart.

REPORTS ON COMMISSION, 1622.

BRITISH MUSEUM MS. 4756.

A Breife Survey of the present estate of the Plantations in Counties Donegall & Londonderry, taken by Sir Thos. Phillips, Knt., & Richard Hadsor, Esqr., Anno 1622.

“Upon this proporcon about a mile from Lough Foyle and five miles from Londonderry, there is a mannor house* of Lyme, loame & stone & oake timber, 69 feet long, 21 foot broad and 3 stories high, slated, with cellars under halfe the house, and with a Returne back 21 foot long & 10 foot broad, not yet inhabited, with a baune of Lyme, loame & stone adioying thereunto 120 foot square and 12 foot high, 4 Flanckers, whereof one is slated, being unfinished.

“About which house there is a village called Muffe consisting of four stone houses, slated, whereof one is 66 foot long, 21 foot broad, with a returne back 21 foot square, the other three house

* See p. 11.

36 foot long, 21 foot broad, a storie and a halfe high, slated, & two small timber houses thatched.

"In which village there is a fair new church of lyme & stone, 72 foot in length, 30 foot in breadth, & 18 foot in height, slated."

**"A MOST IMPERFECT SKETCH OF THE ADVENTURES
OF DEAR OLD FAITHFUL BALLOO, PAPA'S BLACK
SERVANT."**

"Balloo came to my father before the first siege of Seringapatam. He was sent by a Mr. Hill, brother in law of Lord Harris, to my father with some horses. As he was going to Madras, he sent Balloo back to Mr. Hill. After some time he wrote to Mr. Hill, begging him to send Balloo after him, which he did. My father then came home bringing Balloo with him. He (Balloo) remained in Bath with my mother while papa went to Ireland, where he stayed four months. Then returning he told Balloo to get ready and go back to India with him. My father then went to the second siege of Seringapatam (he was Major in the 75th), Balloo attending him all the time. He (Balloo) got a slight wound in the throat. After being in India some years he again came with my father to England; he, being ill coming home, poor Balloo never left him night or day, till at last he got so ill his life was despaired of. He says, 'General give all the world get me vell 'gain; give three thousand pound rather than lose his Balloo!' The Duke of York and the King used always to take great notice of Balloo. He says they were not 'froud.' Papa and mamma then set off for Ireland by Manchester, the former giving Balloo written directions where he was to go. The coachman put him in the wrong coach at Charing Cross, and he was taken to Liverpool instead of Manchester. Papa getting uneasy at his not appearing, went to Liverpool to look for him, and having found him, told him to follow him to Ireland. Balloo again missed papa and mamma, and being detained at 'Blue Maris,' as he calls it, he did not arrive in Dublin till after papa had left it, as he was in a hurry to get mamma and my brother and sisters home. He left directions at all the inns for the people to take care of Balloo, intending that he should come by coach. When Balloo landed at the Pigeon House at Dublin he saw some Highlanders, but he did not, it seems, admire their dress. They followed him and were asking him questions, when he says, 'I turn round and say, "My good man, not talk me; my Colonel 75th Regiment. I servant, and

follow as fast as could." Minute I say this men run off! Then I come great street and not know where go. At last I see house and old man and wife and one daughter. I go in and ask, "Give me something eat." So woman say "Yes," and give plenty eat. Then I want pay, but she not take money. Then I ask, "Shew me way go Swords,* seven miles Dublin." Vell, she shew me way and I come Swords seven o'clock night, and I ask man, "Give me little water, for I very tired and thirsty," but he say, "I not give you water. I give you beer or whiskey. I not give you water." So I say, "I only want water." Vell, not give it. Say "Go vay." "Vell," I ask, "shew me way Londonderry." He shew me road. Vell, I go on, find little stream water, sit down eat bread and cheese; snow very deep. Then I come Drogheda, get bed, woman come night and I think want rob me. So I lock door. Next day pay and go on; feet very sore. Vell, then get up Ballygawley, great many soldiers and officers stand there and see me, begin laugh and ask questions. Then I say, "My Colonel 75th." All run vay! And then woman call me in, give something eat, say, "Your master leave money, so I feed you!" Then I come Omagh and see soldier. He take me shoemaker's house, and there I rest. Next day go coach to Derry, so I ask coachman to take me, but he frighten and say, "No, I not take you." Then I offer five and six shilling, but he not take me. Then I go his master and say, "Your man very bad, he not take me Derry." So he come out and say, "Take Mr. Balloo. I know his master. Leave vort me take Balloo Derry." So I get on coach and come Strabane. There cook "Civil Jenny" give me plenty eat and take no pay. Vell, I come on Derry, and when I go office pay man. Great fat man come say, "How do, Mr. Balloo?" He take me by hand and take me same house Miss Fairly lives in now. Then I find out he General's brother. I see General and Missus and children, John and Mary Anne and Eliza, and John fright me. All people very glad see Balloo and two little get on shoulder and laugh. Then I go Kilderry and stay there and see you all, little baby.'

"He was with Papa six years before he was married. He was only 16 when he came; he is now about 74. Never was there a more faithful being.

"[S^d] GEORGINA S. HART.

"Kilderry, June 17th, 1841.

"He was christened by Robert Chichester 1841. He is now John Balloo."

* The name of a village.

The above is a manuscript at Kilderry. Balloo died and was buried in 1848 at the door of the vault* at his own request. During his life he slept at the door of General Hart's room, and it was requested by him that he should occupy the same position at his death. If Georgina's figures are correct he lived to the age of 81 or 82, which is a long life for a native of India. It is also a notorious fact that natives of India of that class have no knowledge of their age. Even up to the present time the natives of Muff have a superstition that his ghost walks round Kilderry House keeping guard, and after dark they seldom like to go out except in pairs.

FAMILY PICTURES.

The family portraits date from Henry Hart (H) to the time of George Vaughan Hart (N), and are considered as heirlooms. They are to be seen on the walls of the dining room at Kilderry. A short description accompanies some of them.

(1) HENRY HART (H), a painting in oils on canvas, representing him dressed in armour, with white neckcloth, pale face, grey eyes, and a long dark-brown curled wig.

(2) ANNE BERESFORD, his wife, a painting in oils on canvas. Her dress is of brown velvet, edged with white lace, and a pearl necklace encircles the neck. Her hair and eyes are dark brown.

(3) SIR TRISTRAM BERESFORD, a large painting in oils on canvas. He is dressed in armour, with copper studs shewing the rivets. A very full dark wig. The picture is supposed to be a Van Dyck finished by a pupil, the hands and face being by that master painter. The picture was cut down by the framer, and in consequence the marshal's baton is missing.

(4) LADY BERESFORD, a painting in oils on canvas. The painting seems crude, being very black and white, with few half tones. A white lace shawl is round her shoulders, and a pearl necklace round the neck. The following story is related with regard to Lady Beresford and this portrait:—

“Lady Beresford *née* Nikola Hamilton and Lord Tyrone, being free thinkers, did not believe in the future state. A compact was made that whichever died first should appear to the other. Lady Beresford married, and soon after Lord Tyrone died. He appeared one night to her and reminded her of the compact, at the same time fastening the curtain up in a certain way. Lady Beresford

* See p. 14.

said that no one would believe her, so he placed one hand on the bureau and the other on her wrist as a sign. He at the same time foretold the date of her death. The next morning the marks of his fingers were found burnt in on her wrist and on the bureau. She always afterwards wore a mitten on her wrist to hide the disfigurement. A child was born and was to be christened on her birthday, which was the day foretold. The day of christening passed, and on looking up the papers she was found to be a year younger than was believed. She died on her next birthday."

The companion picture was in the possession of the Marquis of Waterford, but was burnt in a fire, although the bureau was saved and still exists.

(5) THOMAS HART (?), an oil painting on canvas, representing a young man in naval uniform, supposed from the style of frame to be Thomas Hart, son of George Hart (K) and Mariana Vaughan. Dark hair and eyes, white neckcloth, dark blue-green velvet coat, trimmed with gold lace and buttons, and red waistcoat.

(6) MRS. VAUGHAN *née* MISS FORTESCUE, a pastel in small gold frame, beautifully executed. Flaxen hair, delicate complexion, blue eyes, pink and white brocade dress, gauzy veil on head. In front of the dress a pearl fastening to the lace.

(7) BASIL BROOKE, in oils on canvas. Brown wig, white neckcloth, and dark coat, with blue-green high lights.

(8) COLONEL WILLIAM SAMPSON of Burt, in oils on canvas. Scarlet coat, white neckcloth, and wig.

These were the two brothers-in-law of George Hart (K), and each married a Miss Vaughan.

(9) GEORGE HART (K), in oils on canvas. A green coat, lined with fawn, white neckcloth, long curly grey wig, brown eyes.

(10) MISS VAUGHAN, an oval picture in oils. Pale-blue low dress, white frill inside front, which is of a V shape, brown hair.

(11) MISS VAUGHAN, an oval picture in oils, with a tear in the canvas down the neck. Low dress, cut rather square, of bluish grey, with a line of white shewing against the flesh tints, a bow of brown ribbon tied in front, fair hair.

(12) MISS VAUGHAN, an oval picture in oils. Fair hair, chestnut-brown low dress, turned over with pale blue and white in front.

(13) COLONEL VAUGHAN, an oil painting on canvas. Long grey wig, white neckcloth. The father or brother of the Misses Vaughan.

(14) MAJOR HENRY HART, p. 42, a large oil painting on canvas, three-quarter length, supposed to be by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Dark-blue cocked hat, edged with gold lace, short powdered wig, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, white neckcloth, scarlet collar, edged with gold lace, to a blue coat ornamented profusely with gold lace. Dependent round his neck is a pink ribbon, edged with light green, and a gold medal (Culloden). Waistcoat of salmon pink and gold lace. The lower part of the picture shewing his spaniel, stick, and sword-hilt is by another painter.

(15) REVEREND . . . RANKIN, brother-in-law to George V. Hart (N), an oil painting on canvas. A bald-headed man, with dark blue coat and a "Gladstone" collar.

(16) MISS ELLERKER, oil painting on canvas. In low-necked dress, dark curly hair, right arm extended slightly. Sister-in-law to—

(17) GENERAL G. V. HART (N), an oil painting on canvas. Grey hair or wig, blue eyes, a cut on the left cheek; collar of coat blue, tunic red, faced with blue velvet, aiguillettes, and gold lace. On the left breast the gold medal for the siege of Seringapatam. This picture was painted when General Hart was an old man; the coat was painted separately, and gives him a bad figure. Another picture, presented to W. Hart (Q) by George Hart (P), to be handed down as an heirloom to W. Hart's branch, represents the General as a young man standing under a tree with his right hand resting on the stump of another tree, holding a lace handkerchief. He is dressed in white silk breeches and stockings, and waistcoat with red coat edged with blue and gold. This is now in the possession of Henry George Hart, eldest son of W. Hart (Q).

(18) MRS. G. V. HART *née* ELLERKER, an oil painting on canvas. Mrs. G. V. Hart is holding a child in her arms (Elizabeth Hart). She herself is seated in a white dress under a tree with an ayah in the background.

(19) JOHN HART of Ballynagarde, General Hart's elder brother. Short wig, white stock with ruffles down the front and waistcoat. A coat with a large collar.

(20) JOHN HART, son of General G. V. Hart, a square oil painting in bad repair, chiefly due to indifferent paint. Short wig or hair, high collar to the tunic, epaulettes and cross-belt. Round the neck the ribbon and Waterloo medal.

(21) MRS. CHICHESTER *née* MARYANNE HART, an old painting on a wooden panel, and cracked somewhat with age, representing Maryanne Hart as wearing a turban and a low-necked dress.

L

(22) WILLIAM CHICHESTER, the husband of the above, and the painting is of the same type. He is wearing a blue coat and a white stock.

(23) GEORGINA HART, daughter of General G. V. Hart, an oil painting on canvas. A very pretty picture representing Georgina in a brown velvet dress, open slightly at the neck and edged with lace. Curly brown hair. A small dog, to which she is offering a lump of sugar, is in the left corner of the canvas.

(24) BALLOO,* an oil painting on canvas by Catterson Smith, the President of the Royal Hibernian Academy. The picture of this famous old retainer represents him in a gorgeous Eastern jacket with white and red turban.

Besides these twenty-four pictures are several miniatures, valuable paintings, such as a Teniers, and many engravings.

* See pp. 141—143.

CHAPTER IX.

**Irish Harts not proved to be related to the
Family.**

THE history of the family would hardly be complete without some reference, however short, to other individuals of the surname in Ireland.

According to an opinion, based upon a very extensive research amongst Hart wills at Somerset House and also in the provinces, as well as amongst many Chancery Proceedings found at the Record Office, it is evident that all the Harts were related when in the West Country. In fact, after visiting many of their ancient habitats, it would be difficult to come to any other conclusion. Owing to the absence of many documents and parish registers belonging to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it has been found impossible up to the present time to link them all together satisfactorily.

From the West Country several of the families drifted towards London; thence some migrated to Ireland at about the same period as our family. A reference has already been made in preceding Chapters to the tradition that three brothers went over at the same time and settled in the North, West, and South.

The arms of the Hartes of Limerick are very much the same as those of the Donegal family, the difference consisting chiefly in a chevron instead of a bend, which used to be one of the methods of distinguishing between one branch and another of the same family.

From this it can be seen that all the Harts of Ireland were probably related from a connection dating back possibly to the fifteenth century.

A good idea of the wide dispersion of the family of Hart or Harte through Ireland can be gained by perusing the contents of the "Trinity College Matriculation List" and

also the "Landowners in Ireland, 1876." An excerpt from the latter is here given :—

Londonderry.	G. V. Hart.
Coleraine.	John Hart.
Co. Down.	John Hart (2).
Donegal.	Thomas Barnard Hart. G. V. Hart.
Armagh.	John Hart. Sir Robert Hart of China.
Antrim.	James Hart. John Hart. William Hart.
Limerick.	Mrs. Anne Harte. Rev. Henry M. Harte.
Kerry.	Mahony Harte.
Cork.	Jane Harte. John Harte.
Queen's Co.	Sophia Harte. William Harte.
Meath.	Charles C. Harte. Thomas Harte.
King's Co.	Charles C. Harte.
Galway.	Martin R. Hart.

The Harts of northern origin will be dealt with first, because they are evidently the descendants of another branch of the family, but their exact descent in this respect yet requires confirmation.

DONEGAL.

Thomas Hart of Kregnasle, who married Mary, the daughter of the Rev. Robert Gardiner of Culdaff, is one of the Ballinspor Harts of co. Sligo. The lands he held, when he made the deed of assignment in 1713,* were granted to his grandfather Thomas Hart by the Earl of Carlingford. This latter Thomas Hart may have been the son of Henry Hart and Frances Bosville, but no records have yet been found.

Thomas Hart of Kregnasle was Alderman of Derry, and had several children, of whom Robert Hart of Dublin (born 1716)† was the eldest son and heir. Hatton Hart, the sister of this Robert Hart, married one of the Young family of Culdaff and Clonca. Her brother Robert left silver with the Kilderry Hart arms on it to his great-grandchildren the Gervaises of Cecil.‡

* *Vide* p. 131.

† *Vide* pp. 124, 134.

‡ Letter from Miss A. Chichester, 1906.

Three Harts of Ballinspur, co. Sligo, viz., Thomas Hart, Morgan Hart, and Robert Hart, were supporters of the Prince of Orange in 1689, and were attainted by King James for that reason.* They assisted in the defence of Enniskillen as adherents of the Protestant cause.†

LONDONDERRY.

Henry Hart, Alderman of Derry, married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Edgar of Dublin, about the end of 1736.‡ She was evidently his second wife, since he died early in 1737 leaving a son George. From his will§ we find that the Rev. George Hart of Ashanree was his brother. This George married Letitia Fielding Shawe and by her had one daughter Jane.|| There were also two sisters, Anne, who was married and had a daughter living, and Mary.

From whom Henry Hart, Alderman of Derry, was descended is not at present known; he is contemporaneous with Alderman Thomas Hart of Kregnasle and Ballinspur.

Two Harts, John of Bebrakenun (will dated 1751)¶ and the Rev. Edward Hart of Cumber (whose will is dated 1791),¶ left families. A Thomas Hart of Maughrysharwely, co. Donegal, left sons and daughters, but judging by the perusal of his will, dated 1815,¶ they were of Jewish extraction.

CAVAN AND SLIGO.

The Harts of Ballinspur have already been mentioned as being evidently of Donegal extraction.

In Cavan, to which county Merrick Hart, who married Lettis Vesey, migrated, were several individuals of this name. Thomas Hart, described as Gent. of Cumlin, co. Cavan, was a supporter of the Prince of Orange and was attainted. He was probably the eldest son of Merrick.

A Rev. Henry Hart, whose will is dated 1734, writes of his nephew the Rev. Archdeacon John Vesey, and is probably the same Hart whose leases are dated 18 June 1728 and 20 June 1717.**

* "State of the Protestants in Ireland."

† "Derriana."

‡ *Vide* p. 132.

§ Will, p. 117.

|| *Vide* pp. 131, 132.

¶ Dublin will.

** Dublin Records.

It must be remembered, however, that Hartes were in existence in County Sligo before Merrick migrated to that county, as mention is made in the Carew MSS. that the Hartes were the principal men of action in Sligo long before that date.

In March 1755 leases were signed between Nicholas, John, and Edward Harte of County Sligo.*

Several Harts belonging to the O'Hart family were resident in Sligo and Mayo. Some members of this family migrated to America after the Cromwellian confiscations in Ireland. They seem to be of true Irish descent, and are descended from the Princes of Tara.†

Information with regard to the Harts and O'Harts of County Sligo will be found in the following works, viz., O'Flaherty's "West Connaught," Prendergast's "Cromwellian Settlement," and Archdeacon O'Rorke's "Ballysadare and Kilvarnet, co. Sligo."

LIMERICK, CORK, AND CLARE, AND QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The Hartes of these counties are for the main part descended from Francis Harte of Halwell, Devonshire, the youngest son of Sir Percival Harte of Lullingstone, Kent, and whose family is now represented by Hart-Dykes.

Some of the descendants of the Irish branch are now living at Wells in Somerset and Uplyme in Devonshire. They have kept the original spelling of *Harte* in the family. When this final "e" was dropped by the Donegal Hart family is not known; but, even to this day, the general custom of tradesmen is to address letters and parcels to members of the family in Donegal with the final "e" attached to the name.

The Hartes descended from Francis Harte of Lullingstone were settled at Cloghnamanagh, Ballyboure, and Carriglapon in County Limerick. One branch went to Coolrus and Castleconnell. The Pedigree of the Limerick Hartes is extracted from that given by O'Hart in his Irish Pedigrees, and from one sent by Miss Harte of Uplyme.

* Dublin Records.

† O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees."

The Pedigree of the family of Harte of Queen's County is taken from one sent by Edward Charles Hart of Wells, Somerset:—

(a) The Rev. Richard Harte, son of Francis,* married a daughter of John Southwell of Suffolk, and by her had three sons: (1) Richard, (2) Percival, (3) Henry of Carrigdiram (who died intestate in March 1655).

(b) Richard, son of the Rev. Richard, was twice married. By the first wife he left an only son (1) Richard, and by the second three sons: (2) Francis, (3) John, (4) Percival. He died *circa* 1661.

(c) Richard Harte, son of (b), married Elizabeth Amory in 1667, and left three sons: (1) Richard, (2) John, (3) Edmond.

(d) Richard Harte, son of (c), was a Colonel in the Army of William III., and was twice married. By the first wife he left an only son (1) Percival, and by the second two sons: (2) Henry of Coolrus (who died *circa* 1742), and (3) John.

(e) Percival, son of (d), left two sons: (1) Richard of Grange, (2) Percival, and a daughter Anne.

Richard of Grange, son of (e), died, leaving two daughters.

(f) Percival, son of (e), left one son Sir Richard Harte, who died in 1824, being twice married—first to Anne, daughter and heir of William Johnston, by whom he had three sons: (1) William Johnston, (2) Percival (who went to the West Indies), (3) Kirkpatrick (who died young), and several daughters.

(g) William Johnston Harte, son of (f), married Marion Mahony in 1796, and died 1815, leaving: (1) Richard, (2) James Mahony, (3) Rev. William, and eight daughters.

(h) Richard, son of (g), married Anne Vance, and had a son Richard who died in 1903, leaving one son Richard.

(k) James Mahony, brother of (h), left two daughters.

(l) Rev. William, brother of (h), died, leaving ten daughters.

CASTLECONNELL FAMILY.

Henry Hart, son of Richard Harte (d) in the foregoing genealogy, left a will dated 16 April 1737, which was proved

* This requires proof.—Ed.

26 June 1742, left two sons Richard and William. Richard had two sons—Percival of Coolruss, whose will was proved in 1791, leaving his estates to William Johnstone Harte, who died in March 1791 s.p., and Richard Harte of Tonagh.

Richard Harte of Tonagh left a son Richard of Castleconnell, whose two sons were Richard Harte of Gurteen in the County Limerick, *viv.* 1877, and Rev. Henry Harte, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

CLARE HARTS.

General Arthur Fitzroy Hart (now Hart-Synnott) and his brothers, General Sir Reginald Clare Hart, V.C., and Horatio Hart, although born in Ireland and supposed to be of a Clare family, are, strictly speaking, descended from a family of Hart resident at Netherbury in Dorsetshire in the seventeenth century. Their father was Lieut.-General Henry George Hart, the son of Lieut.-Colonel William Hart, who sold the Dorsetshire property about 1831.

QUEEN'S COUNTY FAMILY.

The ancestor of this family was Edward Hart of Coolowley and Raheenshira, living 1748, will proved 1789. He married Mary Farran, and left two sons:—

(1) Edward Hart of Raheenshira and Kilcoke, whose will was proved 1789, and who was buried at Kyle. He married Susanna Hornidge.

(2) Charles Hart of Roscrea, co. Tipperary, who inherited Coolowley under his father's will, and was the ancestor of Captain Albert Harte, who assumed the name of Maxwell on inheriting Glenalbert, Roscrea.

Edward Hart, who married Susanna Hornidge, left a son Edward Harte of Durrow and Raheenshira, who died in 1828. He married first Sarah Laurenson, secondly Arabella Bathorn. By the second wife he left two sons:—

(a) John de Courcy Harte, living in Australia *circa* 1850.

(b) Rev. Charles Harte of Raheenshira, who lies buried at Whitechurch, co. Kilkenny. He married first Barbara

Atkin, secondly Frances Dawson. By the first wife he left two sons and one daughter, viz.: (1) Maurice Atkin Harte; (2) Edward Harte of Raheenshira, and now of Wells, co. Somerset; (3) Elizabeth Margaret Harte, who died in 1903.

Edward Harte of Wells married E. Susan, daughter of Edward Parfitt of Wells, and has one son Edward Charles Harte, who has married Miss C. J. Maltby.

According to Betham's rough pedigree* Job Hart and Barry Hart of Cork were descended through Merrick Hart and Lettis Vesey from the Donegal branch.

A deed of mortgage, dated 7 January 1736, between Barry Hart, brewer, co. Cork, and Melior Gwyn his wife is extant, in which an indenture between Job Hart of Cork, gent., and Barry Hart, eldest son of Job, was completed on 17 July 1729. Barry of Cork therefore should be shewn as Job's son and not that of John Hart of Antigua. Whether Job is the son of John who went to the West Indies or not remains as yet unverified.

The following records in Dublin are extant:—

Lease, dated 1 April 1755, Ann Hart of Cork, widow.

Indenture, 21 September 1750, Arthur Hart, Ann his wife *alias* Saunders, and William Hart.

Deeds, 25 November 1725, 23 January 1738, John Hart of Philipstown, King's Co., gent.

Lease, 1 October 1737, Henry Hart, William Hart, and others.

Marriage settlement, 20 February 1743, Henry Harte, son and heir of John Harte of Cloughnamanagh, co. Limerick, on marriage with Sarah Lauder.

DUBLIN.

Dublin, being the capital, naturally contained Harts, who may be descendants of any of the families quoted in the preceding pages.

The earliest mention of a Eustace Hart in Ireland seems to be that of a despatch† with regard to the mission of an individual named David Gwyn from the Privy Council to view the Spanish prisoners in Drogheda, and his accuser,

* *Vide* p. 100.

† Cal. State Papers, 1588, October 18, p. 62.

154 FAMILY HISTORY OF HART OF DONEGAL.

Eustace Hart. The declaration of Eustace Hart, gent., was enclosed, to the effect that "David Gwyn, being in one of the Spanish gallies wrecked off Bayonne in August, did give out that Sir Francis Walsingham was for the Spaniards and would deliver Her Majesty's person into their hands."

A Eustace Hart was appointed to the office of Receiver or Collector of the County Limerick by order of the Lords of the Council to the Lord-Deputy.*

A year after, a lease seems to have been contracted, in which a ruinous castle and land in County Kildare was mentioned, between Eustace Hart and others.

A reference to Eustace Hart with regard to intercepted letters from Papists† seems to leave it in doubt as to whether one of these letters emanated from Eustace Hart, or whether he intercepted it.

There is nothing to shew whether these several Eustace Harts are the same person or not, and whether any of them were Sir Eustace Hart, Henry Hart's brother.

In Dublin were the following Harts, some of whom, according to Betham's rough pedigree, were related to the Donegal family :—

Henry Hart,‡ Sheriff of Dublin, posted property for sale 5 March 1738.

Henry Hart,§ Alderman of Dublin, who died 1796.

Mary Hart *alias* Russell,|| who died 1750.

Catherine Hart,|| who died 1794.

Charles and Henry Hart‡ of County Sligo.

John Hart,¶ living in 1730.

Elizabeth Hart *alias* Reed,** relict of Robert Hart of Tuam.

There were several others who were in the position of petty tradesmen.

* Patent Close Rolls of Ireland, 1587.

† Cal. State Papers, 1581—90, p. 86. ‡ Deed, Dublin.

§ Will, p. 120.

|| Will, Dublin.

¶ Lease, Dublin.

** Will, 1775, Dublin.

Notes re Underhills Family

Anne (Hart) Underhill wife of William Henry Underhill died age of eighty 40 years. Will Henry Underhill mentioned Proprietor of Ye Angel Inn, Fae St, Cullompton, Devonshire, Eng. the year 1861. Their descent in Senior branch reside at 'Underhills' 164 Chatham St, Liverpool & England.

Index to Surnames other than Hart.

Alexander, 20.
Allman, 54, 55.
Ames, 78.
Amory, 151.
Anderson, 51, 80.
Andrews, 65.
Annesley, 88.
Arthur, 84.
Ashfield, 1, 22, 98, 99.
Ashwell, 87.
Atkin, 153.

Babington, 139.
Baillie, 52.
Baker, 4, 30, 140.
Ball, 78.
Balloo, 53, 66, 141, 142, 143, 146.
Baiser, 25, 100, 121.
Bankes, 140.
Barclay, 94.
Barker, 84, 101.
Barnard, 42, 44, 62, 102, 103, 109, 111, 112.
Barton, 113.
Bathorn, 152.
Batt, 19.
Beardmere, 75.
Beaumont, 77.
Belford, 133.
Benne, 22, 121, 123, 125.
Benson, 33, 123.
Berdesley, 75.
Beresford, 6, 33, 38, 74, 99, 106, 122, 127, 143.
Berford, 69.
Berry, 22.
Betham, 33.
Bethell, 4.
Bingley, 18, 140.
Blackhall, 129.
Bodley, 28.
Bonaparte, 69.
Bonus, 56.
Bosvile, 2, 22, 25, 32, 98, 99, 121, 123, 148.
Bourchier, 77, 101, 102.
Boyle, 91.
Bradshaw, 81.
Braithwaite, 80.
Brazier, 19, 75.
Brett, 70, 77.

Brockman, 92.
Brogin, 86.
Brooke, 40, 43, 74, 75, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 139, 144.
Brooks, 119.
Browne, 88.
Burghley, 25.
Burke, 91, 134.
Burroughs, 109.
Burrows, 57, 129.
Byrne, 100.

Cantrell, 75.
Cappes, 87.
Carden, 68.
Cary, 25, 33, 40, 74, 96, 105, 106, 122, 124, 125, 140.
Caulfield, 78.
Cavius, 86.
Cecil, 31.
Charlton, 47, 110, 129.
Chevers, 120.
Chichester, 5, 25, 47, 48, 53, 76, 95, 104, 112, 113, 115, 126, 128, 134, 137, 142, 145, 146.
Chubb, 92.
Claremont, 86.
Claughton, 75.
Cochrane, 79.
Cockayne, 75.
Coleridge, 92.
Colthurst, 91.
Coningham, 133.
Cooper, 134.
Coplestone, 78.
Cornwallis, 49.
Cotton, 41, 133.
Courtenay, 77.
Cubitt, 79.
Cunningham, 39, 76.

Daniel, 111, 112.
Darcus, 133.
Davenport, 124, 125.
Davies, 91.
Dawson, 51, 88, 153.
De la Ware, 76.
Devereux, 88.
Digby, 78.
Dillingham, 84.

- Docwra, 4, 26, 31.
 Dodgson, 87.
 Donnelly, 70, 72.
 Dowse, 102.
 Drake-Brockman, 92.
 Drummond, 68.
 Dunbar, 44.
 Duncan, 133.
 Dundas, 65, 66.
 Dunlop, 56, 58.
 Dunscombe, 91.

 Echlin, 39.
 Edgar, 120, 132, 149.
 Ellerker, 47, 48, 49, 80, 128, 145.
 Ellis, 117.
 Elwood, 124.
 Errol, 84.
 Eustace, 1, 7, 22, 98, 99.
 Evans, 92.
 Evelyn, 7, 22, 80, 102, 121, 125.
 Ivory, 124.
 Eyre, 74.

 Fairbrother, 19, 66, 68, 69.
 Fairley, 15, 47, 112, 114, 128, 142.
 Farran, 152.
 Fenn, 84.
 Fenton, 53, 134.
 Fisher, 78.
 Fitzherbert, 75.
 Fitzwilliams, 98, 99.
 Fortescue, 96, 144.
 Freeman, 86.
 Frere, 48, 56, 57, 82.
 Frith, 101, 102.
 Fuller, 119.

 Gage, 140.
 Galbraith, 38, 89.
 Gardiner, 124, 125, 131, 140, 148.
 Garstin, 91.
 Gaveston, 81.
 Gervaise, 148.
 Giffard, 77.
 Gilbert, 129.
 Glemham, 83.
 Godfrey, 106.
 Goldie, 68.
 Gomonde, 82.
 Gore, 89, 108, 139.
 Gough, 22, 48, 53, 98, 99, 129.
 Goulding, 98.
 Grant, 49, 84.
 Graves, 139.
 Greene, 75, 84.
 Gretton, 88.
 Griffiths, 132.
 Guy, 59.
 Gwyn, 153, 154.

 Hall, 77, 129.
 Hamilton, 48, 52, 96, 143.
 Hancock, 112.
 Hanley, 117.
 Hare, 130.
 Harris, 141.
 Hart-Dyke, 2, 26, 76.
 Hart-Synnott, 152.
 Harvey, 38, 41, 42, 45, 79, 88, 110.
 Hassall, 74.
 Hatley, 84.
 Hawley, 89.
 Hegerty, 133.
 Henman, 83.
 Heppenstall, 57.
 Hicks, 78.
 Hill, 2, 78, 141.
 Holland, 83.
 Holman, 22, 98, 99.
 Honage, 101.
 Hone, 70, 71.
 Hookham, 84.
 Hornidge, 152.
 Hotham, 81.
 Howe, 49.
 Huddleston, 63, 64.
 Huett, 102.
 Hughes, 49, 119.
 Humble, 124.
 Hume, 42, 62, 63, 86, 87, 104, 113, 130.
 Hunter, 68.

 Irwin, 130.
 Itchingham, 78.

 Jackson, 75, 106.
 Jessop, 83.
 Johnson, 49.
 Johnston, 92, 151.
 Johnstone, 19, 86.
 Jones, 78, 86, 89.

 Kearney, 129.
 Kearns, 86.
 Kempe, 23.
 Keppel, 52.
 Kerr, 129.
 Keynes, 77.
 Keys, 133.
 Kirke, 39.
 Knevitt, 75.
 Knox, 120.

 Laird, 82.
 Lamb, 52.
 Lambert, 18, 138.
 Larkin, 106.
 La Touche, 119.
 Laurensen, 152.
 Lawder, 114, 153.
 Lawrence, 56, 88, 89.

Lecky, 119.
 Ledwich, 43, 103, 104, 109, 110, 111,
 112, 116.
 Legge, 8.
 Legrew, 85.
 L'Estrange, 133.
 Lindsay, 123.
 Lockyer, 112.
 Lombard, 20, 68.
 Lucy, 134.
 Lyle, 79.

MacDonnell, 25.
 Maddock, 99.
 Mahony, 151.
 Mainwaring, 81.
 Major, 114, 115.
 Maltby, 153.
 Margery, 83.
 Markham, 72.
 Marriner, 110.
 Martin, 84.
 Mason, 85.
 Maxwell, 152.
 McCay, 14.
 McDougall, 62, 70.
 McDowdell, 130.
 McIlwaine, 134.
 McLaughlin, 124, 125, 131.
 McManus, 124, 131, 133, 140.
 McSwine, 17, 32.
 Meadows, 49.
 Mercer, 89, 111.
 Metcalfe, 24, 87.
 Might, 22.
 Mildmay, 23, 98, 102.
 Millington, 56, 60.
 Milnes, 79.
 Morrin, 14.
 Morrison, 3, 139.
 Murdocke, 22, 98.
 Murray, 19, 85, 87, 103, 133.
 Musgrave, 88.

Newenham, 91.
 Newman, 91.
 Norman, 131.
 Norris, 129.

O'Brien, 130.
 O'Dogherty, 3, 4, 26, 95, 135, 138.
 O'Donnell, 34, 139.
 Ogle, 81.
 O'Hara, 78.
 O'Hart, 1, 77, 150.
 Oldham, 92.
 Ollivier, 92.
 Olpherts, 38.
 O'Neill, 4, 47, 78, 110, 112, 126.
 Onslow, 81, 82.
 Orde, 84.

Osborne, 84.
 Ould, 132.
 Outram, 64.
 Oven, 68.
 Parfitt, 153.
 Parker, 75.
 Parry, 41.
 Paterson, 62, 68, 69, 117.
 Patton, 19, 86.
 Paulett, 4, 27, 77.
 Pelham, 81, 134.
 Pension, 121.
 Perrott, 78.
 Petley, 76.
 Peyton, 22, 98, 99, 102.
 Phillips, 112.
 Phillpot, 22.
 Pigott, 39.
 Plunket, 133.
 Pococke, 42, 43.
 Poole, 57, 92.
 Powerscourt, 24.
 Preston, 70.
 Pretymann, 84.
 Price, 79, 85.
 Purefoy, 38.
 Pynnar, 4.

Raleigh, 77.
 Ramage, 111.
 Ramsay, 42, 47.
 Rankin, 82, 145.
 Ratcliffe, 82.
 Raven, 68.
 Read, 102.
 Redman, 90.
 Reed, 154.
 Reynolds, 23, 145.
 Richards, 84.
 Ridgeway, 138.
 Risby, 80.
 Rittar, 99.
 Rogerson, 111.
 Rokeby, 87.
 Rossmore, 86.
 Rowen, 51.
 Rowley, 74, 75, 140.
 Rownsell, 25, 100, 121.
 Russell, 103, 154.
 Rutland, 119.
 Ryceby, 80.

Sackville, 40, 74, 75.
 Sadler, 140.
 Salisbury, 30, 95.
 Sampson, 25, 88, 91, 99, 121, 127, 139,
 144.
 Sandes, 130.
 Sandwich, 83.
 Sanford, 17, 96.

Saunders, 153.
Scott, 117.
Scudamore, 91.
Searle, 113.
Shawe, 24, 100, 129, 131, 132, 149.
Sheppard, 83.
Sibyll, 32, 98, 99, 123.
Smedley, 62, 64, 87.
Smith, 23, 65, 84, 114, 140.
Smyth, 79.
Southwell, 151.
Spaight, 89.
Spencer, 57.
Spenser, 91.
Squire, 120, 132.
Stackpole, 130.
Stalker, 65, 66.
Stewart, 113, 129, 130.
St. John, 138.
St. Leger, 88.
Stowell, 91.
Stuart, 6, 63.
Sweetlove, 91.
Sweetman, 39.
Symonds, 2.

Taafe, 100.
Thurston, 83.
Thynne, 88.
Tomkins, 118.
Torrens, 78, 79, 109.
Townsend, 87, 113.
Travers, 56, 59, 90, 119.

Traye, 92.
Trench, 89.
Tuokey, 134.
Tudor, 84.
Tulketh, 90.
Tyroconnell, 26.
Tyrone, 3, 143.

Vance, 151.
Vaughan, 6, 18, 31, 38, 42, 43, 48, 74,
89, 95, 103, 105, 109, 125, 128, 139,
140, 144.
Vere, 22, 98, 99, 121.
Vesey, 25, 36, 100, 108, 117, 149, 153.
Vicars, 35.

Ward, 124, 131.
Warren, 105.
Waterford, 144.
West, 86.
White, 140.
Wilcox, 54, 87.
Wilson, 89, 102.
Wingfield, 24, 98, 99, 138.
Winthrop, 119.
Wood, 94.
Woodgathorp, 75.
Wotton, 77.
Wray, 43, 89, 95, 139, 140.

Young, 33, 34, 35, 79, 109, 124, 125,
127, 148.

JAN 17 1973

